

Ch. H. S.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXVII Number 6

JUNE, 1937

Cost of Administering
The Taylor Act



Carpet Wools and
The Tariff



Sheep and Wool Affairs
At Washington

DENVER



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for Western Lambs

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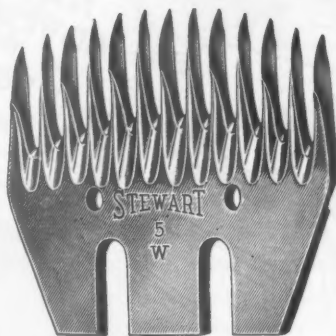
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Swift & Company

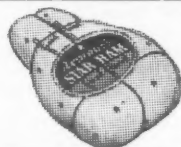
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RA Carson
President



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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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Sheep and Wool Affairs

at Washington

Washington, D. C.
June 4, 1937

The first business that brought me to Washington was the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on the bill proposed by the Treasury Department for a long series of amendments to the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930. Many of these changes are doubtless good and necessary. They are intended to correct difficulties that have developed in collecting duties since the act was passed. Also, the Treasury has made numerous regulations in the past seven years. They are uneasy about some of them, but if Congress will make law of these regulations, no further question can be raised.

Customs Affairs

The Treasury asked the committee to put into the law the regulations it has issued in connection with duties on products of carpet wool. I testified that these regulations are in violation of the law, even though they have been in force for some years. Some of the committee seemed to think so too and Treasury officials were not too sure of their ground.

Even if the committee, and finally the Congress, should go against us, the wool market cannot be affected. The Treasury-made rates and exemptions are in effect. Our position, if recognized, will stop the use of carpet wool wastes for clothing uses and will raise the duty on carpet wool noils from 14 cents to 23 cents. The Senate is not likely to consider the bill this summer.

In the parts of the hearing on this matter printed in this issue of the Wool Grower, it is shown that Congressman Dingell criticized the legal staff of the National Wool Growers Association for not having discovered sooner the existence of these rates put in by the Treasury. Most interests that appear in such affairs do have legal staffs. The importers have a great many attorneys. But legal advice or aid is something the National Wool Growers Association never has been able to afford.

Senator Wheeler's bill (S. 1261) to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to put in joint rates generally is well up on the Senate calendar. It should become

Routing Bill

law next session. It would go a long way toward making it possible for a livestock shipper to route his cars to suit himself instead of being compelled, as in many cases at present, to allow the first railroad to hold the shipment on its own lines unless the shipper is willing to pay extra in the way of a local rate from the point at which he wishes to have his stock go by another railroad.

No action has been taken on the bills which the Chicago Stock Yards had introduced to transfer jurisdiction over charges for unloading livestock at the markets from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Department of Agriculture. I am opposing these bills. If passed, they would almost certainly result in increasing the freight rates to the markets; also, they would allow the yards company to list the railroad facilities with the property to be appraised by the Department of Agriculture as a basis for setting yardage charges. This would increase the yardage rates at Chicago and other markets. The railroads now pay the Chicago yards \$1.25 per car for unloading livestock. That should be profitable enough.

Unloading Charges

The whole scheme of reorganizing government bureaus and departments, asked by the President in January, seemed safely and permanently in committee hands until just recently. Senator Byrd of Virginia believes that government administration can be made more efficient and done more cheaply. He has started a series of bills asking that remaining duties of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be turned over to the Treasury. Nothing has been said by the committee about consolidation of government activities in connection with grazing lands, now scattered through four bureaus. The President's plan contemplates putting all of the Forest Service and the Division of Grazing in a new Department of Conservation. Some members of Congress still are driving for consolidation. This is shown in the partial report of House hearings on appropriations for the Division of Grazing which appears in this issue.

Reorganization

Hearings on Senator Capper's bill (S. 2190) for compulsory labeling of fabrics and garments to show fiber content are scheduled to be held in the Senate on June 9.

Fabric Labeling

The hearings are in charge of a subcommittee made up of Senators Schwartz of Wyoming, Neely of West Virginia, and Austin of Vermont. We are in almost complete agreement with the manufacturers' officials on the provisions of the bill, but are not yet informed as to how much opposition will appear or where it will come from. It is probable that the House committee also will hold hearings during this month. Congressman Martin of Colorado has introduced a bill similar to that offered by Senator Capper.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has made no move in connection with the Argentine Sanitary Conven-

tion proposed by the State Department. Secretary Hull recently gave out a press release in support of the "convention." Possibly this was to console the Argentine ambassador, who is extremely anxious for action. Apparently a request for an official statement of views of stockmen and other opponents of the convention was the main action of the conference granted by President Roosevelt to officials of live-stock organizations on May 11 at Fort Worth.

Probably the lamb market should be considered as having done pretty well in May in view of the very large runs of Texans of the 1936 crop. The figures do not show the extra number shipped by Texas, but total receipts at the principal seven markets in May were 825,300, compared to 744,000 one year ago. Had it not been for the Texas runs, the supply would have been very small, all other shipping sections starting later than usual this year. Of course, many of the Texas lambs were counted at two or more

Lamb Market

markets. The record of numbers slaughtered tells the real story and May reports on the kill are not available as this is written.

Shipments of spring lambs are unusually late this year, only a handful of natives being on the market at Chicago on most days, in addition to the cleanup, second rate stuff from California.

Between May 20 and 27, Chicago top quotations on choice spring lambs were lowered from \$13.75 to \$12—which does not encourage the early shippers from Idaho and Washington. The "seasonal breaks" are almost a regular occurrence at the time the northern runs of new range lambs are due to start.

These and many other phases of the summer lamb situation are to be discussed on June 16 at a conference between members of the packers' organization and a committee from the National Wool Growers Association.

F. R. M.

AUGUST 24-25, 1937

THE DATES

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THE PLACE

FOR THE 22ND ANNUAL

NATIONAL RAM SALE

*Under the Management of the National Wool Growers
Association*

**Single Studs, Registered Pens of Five, and Yearling Range Rams
of All Breeds from America's Leading Flocks**

Entries Close July 15

For Catalog, Address: National Wool Growers Association

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Safeguarding the American Livestock Industry

THE reply of Secretary Hull to a protest against the ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention filed by the Illinois Veterinary Association was issued as an official release of the State Department on May 4. Holding that some of the statements in that release were inaccurate, the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association sent the following letter to thirty-four senators, for the most part members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, for their information:

May 22, 1937

Dear Senator:

Just for fear that a real effort may be made to get action during this session on the Argentine Sanitary Convention, we are making a further statement in continuation of our opposition to the ratification of this instrument.

The State Department, on May 4th, issued an official press release, signed by Secretary Hull and constituting a reply to a letter of opposition which the State Department had received from the Secretary of the Illinois Veterinary Association.

The State Department's letter contains so many gross misstatements and so cleverly evades the real issue and dangers, that we feel compelled to comment upon it. You already have received from the Secretary of the American National Live Stock Association a strong statement, dated May 10, in criticism of this official release. We concur fully in all that Mr. Mollin said. We make additional comment on a few other of the mistakes in Secretary Hull's release.

At one point, Secretary Hull makes the statement that "section 306(a) thus added nothing to the already existing quarantine safeguards of the American livestock industry."

This statement is incorrect. About 1927, the then Secretary of Agriculture had been cajoled, coerced, or at least persuaded, into an agreement to exercise his power to modify existing restrictions of the United States as prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry and as then in effect. It was only by the most strenuous and venturesome representations of the veterinary staff of the Department of Agriculture that such action was prevented. The effect of section 306 is to keep such power in the hands of Congress instead of an appointed official. We think it should continue to be that way.

At another point, the Secretary's letter states, referring to section 306, that "this provision was adopted by the Congress without the Department of Agriculture's being consulted at any time concerning its merits, and in the face of the fact that no additional powers were requested by that Department."

This statement is wholly incorrect. It was at the original suggestion of veterinary officials of the Department that section 306, was proposed when the Tariff Act of 1930 was being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. The same veterinary officials who took that stand in 1929 are still in office and their attitude toward the great danger of importing foot-and-mouth dis-

ease through Argentine meats remains the same.

The Secretary further states, in regard to section 306, "The real purpose was to establish what amounted to an embargo tariff in the guise of sanitary regulation."

The writer was in Washington as a representative of the sheep industry during much of the time that the Act of 1930 was in preparation. I was the sole witness for the livestock industry before the Senate Finance Committee when section 306 was under consideration. I am sure that the Congress was sincere in connection with this sanitary provision and that there was no subterfuge.

The present unalterable and growing opposition of American livestock producers to ratification by the Senate of the Argentine Sanitary Convention is based wholly on the conviction that such ratification would expose our livestock population to the dread foot-and-mouth disease. This idea is amply supported by the experience of Great Britain as a result of importations of Argentine meat in recent years.

Again, the Secretary's release states, in reference to the Argentine Sanitary Convention, "The draft of the *treaty* was discussed with, and carries the approval of, the Department of Agriculture."

Possibly, the proposed convention has the approval of the present Secretary of Agriculture. From numerous conversations in recent months with government veterinary officials, I am convinced that not one of them favors nullification or repeal of section 306. In fact, the proposed convention was not discussed with any of the higher veterinary officials by the State Department. The only representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry who had any knowledge of the convention during its preparation was consulted, not for approval or expert opinion, but in connection with his knowledge of Argentine affairs. That official did not approve the convention.

In all the discussions of this question, the Department of State refers only to the claimed absence of foot-and-mouth disease in that part of the Argentine loosely and unofficially designated as Patagonia. The fact is that if the convention should be ratified, the Department of State would be the sole judge of animal health conditions throughout the Argentine and would have full power to admit to American markets, at its pleasure, meats from any section of that country. Patagonia is not named or referred to in the convention.

We still hope that the United States Senate will continue its adherence to the policy under which any country wishing to enjoy admission of its meat products to the American markets should establish and maintain the same standards of animal health that are maintained in the United States.

Very respectfully,

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSN.
F. R. Marshall, Secretary

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS

- Arizona Wool Growers, Flagstaff — July 13-14
- Utah Wool Growers, Cedar City — July 19
- Utah Wool Marketing Association, Cedar City—July 20
- Colorado Wool Growers, Glenwood Springs—July 22-23
- Wyoming Wool Growers, Kemmerer—August 4-6
- American National Live Stock Association, Cheyenne, Wyoming—January 12-14, 1938

SALES

- Ozona, Texas, Ram Sale—July 1-3
- Idaho Ram Sale, Filer—August 11
- Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton — August 20
- National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 24-25
- Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Klamath Falls—September 21

SHOWS

- Pacific International, Portland—October 2-9
- Pan American, Dallas, Texas—October 4-10
- Ak Sar Ben, Omaha—October 9-15
- American Royal, Kansas City—October 16-23
- International, Chicago—November 27-December 4

Cost of Administering the Taylor Act

SOME interesting side lights on the cost of regulation of public domain grazing and on the Congressional ideas of consolidating administration of grazing are to be found in the record of the House hearings on appropriations for the Division of Grazing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

Extracts from that record are given below. They are quite informing—and in places, amusing.

The question of consolidation came up on the examining of Secretary Ickes by Congressman Rich of Pennsylvania, as follows:

MR. RICH: In the discussion a year ago in reference to grazing under the Taylor Act, the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior had the power to consolidate the grazing lands of this country, but for some reason or other they did not act. I feel confident that I am quoting the Secretary of the Interior correctly when I say he was anxious that the grazing lands of this country be consolidated for the purpose of getting economy in operation and economy in handling grazing. Those three men no longer have that power, and it is up to Congress, as I understand it now, if it is going to be consolidated, to do so.

With the establishment at the present time in the Department of the Interior of the grazing activities, I can see where it is going to cost a lot of money if that department is set up in the Department of the Interior. How can we, in some manner, have the grazing activities of the Department of Agriculture and those that are now being set up in the Interior Department put under one head for the purpose of efficiency and economy?

SECRETARY ICKES: If the President's executive reorganization ideas are adopted by Congress, he would have the power to do that.

MR. RICH: That takes us to the point where we have an investigation of government activities in the Senate. We have a committee for consolidation. We had a committee in the House, and the President has established a committee.

SECRETARY ICKES: There is a joint committee that is considering the bill now, as I understand it.

MR. RICH: I did not so understand.

MR. LEAVY: That is right; a joint committee of the House and the Senate.

SECRETARY ICKES: Yes, a joint committee of the House and Senate.

MR. RICH: Mr. Secretary, if there is a joint committee I am glad to know it.

SECRETARY ICKES: Yes; there is.

MR. RICH: Is it possible to get that joint committee to take any action at this session of Congress?

SECRETARY ICKES: Well, I think the administration has hopes that it will. That was one of the first messages that the President sent up, asking for these powers.

MR. RICH: I have been in Congress for six years, and it has been discussed every year, and we have never gotten any place with it. I know that you are a driver when you start to do something, and I was hoping you would get to the point where you could help drive this thing through.

SECRETARY ICKES: You and I have never disagreed as to the policy that should be adopted on the grazing situation, Congressman. It is not within my power.

MR. RICH: What I want to try to do is to drive it home to the members of Congress and my associates on this subcommittee that we might be of some service in trying to consolidate these grazing interests.

SECRETARY ICKES: I think to raise the question now apart from the consolidation act that the President is advocating might help to defeat the general act.

MR. RICH: You are hopeful, then, that we are going to get some place on this consolidation, are you?

SECRETARY ICKES: I am quite hopeful.

* * *

When Director F. R. Carpenter was testifying in support of the appropriation of \$150,000 for administration of the Taylor Act, Congressman Taylor of Colorado was acting as chairman and offered some interesting observations:

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Carpenter, we will take up with you this morning the Division of Grazing, and I will be pleased to have you make a statement as to the activities of that division during the past year and also as to what you anticipate for the next year.

I may say, gentlemen, that Mr. Carpenter was designated by the Secretary of the Interior preliminarily when the grazing act went into effect, and he has administered that so very satisfactorily to the stockmen of all of the western states that the President has appointed him, and he has been confirmed by the Senate, as the official director of the Division of Grazing. His function is the orderly handling of 142,000,000 acres of the public domain for the stockmen of all of those western states. He is the official shepherd of the West; that is his duty as well as to prevent overgrazing and erosion and to prevent migratory herds of sheep from destroying the local farmers

and small stockmen, the little fellows out there.

There are many parts of the West where the grass used to be as high as this table all over that country, and now it is so barren that there is not enough grass for a bird to build a nest, and the purpose among others of this organization is to prevent the destruction of property on something like 142,000,000 acres of public domain.

I was quite active for several years in sponsoring this law, and finally succeeded in having it passed after eight or ten years' work. I am not entitled to the entire credit by any means, because several other western men were actively in favor of it for many years. We think that it is one of the greatest conservation measures ever passed by Congress, and it is the duty of Mr. Carpenter to see that the intentions of the law are carried out, and we in the West feel that he is doing a very good job. To my mind the greatest and most beneficial feature of the law is it permits the local stockmen to control the local operation of the law for the best interest of each part of all the western states. They have never before had any voice in the matter. The situation under this law now is:

Home, home rule on the range,
Where the sheep and the Herefords
now stay;

Where seldom is heard a discouraging
word,

And the stockmen have something to
say.

Before you proceed, Mr. Carpenter, it might be well to incorporate at this point the items covering your division, and the justifications therefor.

The present annual appropriation is \$400,000. Mr. Carpenter asked the committee for an increase of \$150,000, apportioned as follows:

Washington administrative office including one director, one assistant director, and fifteen technical clerical employees.....	\$ 46,380
Field administrative force, comprising 101 full-time employees.....	233,300
Seasonal employment for administrative and range survey work.....	15,000
Salary and travel expense of members of district advisory boards.....	100,000
Transfer to contingent fund.....	4,000
Other obligations.....	151,320

\$550,000

Congressman Rich asked Mr. Carpenter numerous questions about consolidation of the administrations of forest grazing lands and the public domain; also, upon the use of present collections. Some of these questions and

answers, along with other parts of the discussion follow:

MR. RICH: Am I right in this assumption, that the grazing work of the Department of the Interior is limited to the winter grazing in the West by the cattle?

MR. CARPENTER: For sheep pretty largely, too; 6,000,000 sheep and a million and a half cattle.

MR. RICH: Then the Interior Department has charge of the lands that are used for winter grazing. Who has charge of the summer grazing?

MR. CARPENTER: The Forest Service.

THE CHAIRMAN: That comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

MR. RICH: How many men does the Department of Agriculture have looking after the grazing interests in the summertime?

MR. CARPENTER: I do not know, sir.

MR. RICH: It would more than likely be a greater number than you have in the Interior Department, would it not?

MR. CARPENTER: I suppose so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Probably five times as many.

Grazing Activities

MR. RICH: I recall very distinctly that when this bill came up before the Committee on Public Lands, Secretary Ickes, if I do not misquote him, was very much in favor of having the grazing taken care of all in one department, both winter and summer. We were told in that committee that the President of the United States was very much in favor of that, and he at that time had the power to place grazing either in the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

Would it not be more economical, Mr. Carpenter, in your judgment, if the grazing were all handled in one department?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

* * *

THE CHAIRMAN: And more systematically too?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. RICH: And it would be a whole lot better for the people who are immediately connected with this grazing on public lands, because they would only have one set of men to deal with?

MR. CARPENTER: Undoubtedly.

MR. RICH: If I got this right, in the summertime the men whose cattle do the grazing on the public lands must go to the Department of Agriculture to get permits for this grazing?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. RICH: Then in the wintertime they must come to the Department of the Interior to get permits for the grazing that their cattle do?

MR. CARPENTER: That is right; yes, sir.

MR. RICH: What recommendation would you make with a view to combining these grazing activities of our Nation? How can we get these two departments together?

MR. CARPENTER: I think that Congress has already provided for that, sir, in the act. You will find in section 13 of the act that the President of the United States is authorized to put all of the lands chiefly valuable for grazing in Interior, and timber lands in the Forest Service.

MR. RICH: But we have gone on now for several years since this act has been enacted and we have not combined them.

MR. CARPENTER: No.

MR. RICH: Do you think that there is a possibility of getting them together?

MR. CARPENTER: Well, sir, the power is given to the President. I could not say for him.

MR. RICH: Then it is up to the President?

MR. CARPENTER: It seems to be so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Permit me, Mr. Rich, to make this suggestion, that the Forest Service has held hearings and published a book of about 500 pages showing why they ought to have all of it, not only the forest reserves, but the public domain. On the other hand, the Secretary of the Interior has tried to show why he ought to have all of it, including the forest reserves. The two departments have advanced their own positions rather vehemently, each one of them wanting to have exclusive jurisdiction over the grazing, and up to the present time they have come to no agreement about that matter.

MR. RICH: May I ask the chairman this? We started with a \$250,000 appropriation in 1936. Last year it went to \$400,000, and now they want \$550,000. If we keep this up, in three or four years they will be wanting an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that the gentleman can explain that to you.

MR. CARPENTER: Of course, we are materially increasing the area under administration, Mr. Rich.

THE CHAIRMAN: That first appropriation applied to 80,000,000 acres, and now we have 142,000,000 acres.

MR. CARPENTER: The Forest Service has a grazing area of just a little over 80,000,000 acres, and we have already under our jurisdiction 110,000,000 acres.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Is there any fee paid to the government in connection with this privilege?

MR. CARPENTER: Oh, yes; the fees more than cover the amount of this appropriation.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Then there is no expense put on the taxpayer?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, because Congress returns half of the fees to the state.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Then the states get the benefit of it?

MR. CARPENTER: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have practically all of the districts organized that you contemplate organizing throughout those

western states?

MR. CARPENTER: There are 49 at present. There may be possibly a few more wanted in Arizona but that is about the only state, and it is pretty general knowledge—

Employment of Present Personnel

MR. FITZPATRICK: What do your 76 permanent employees do in the summertime?

MR. CARPENTER: We have year-round grazing, not only winter, but spring, summer, and fall, but the majority of our grazing is winter, and we are working in the summer in handling the spring, summer, and fall ranging, and also working on the applications for winter ranging.

THE CHAIRMAN: They have to do a lot of work in preparing water for the stock, and in preparing drift fences to keep the stock from getting too far away. There are a lot of regulations concerning the handling of stock on the public domain. There is a necessity first for herding them, for if you turn them out and they drift to the mountainous territory, it is a bad proposition.

My father was a cattleman all of his life, and I sat in the saddle when I was a boy, so I know this problem from its infancy.

Number of Additional Employees Requested

MR. RICH: May I ask this question? You said that you had 76 full-time employees, and now you are asking for 42 additional employees?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. RICH: In the field and in the office here, which will require \$150,000 additional?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

Salary and Expenses of District Advisory Boards

MR. RICH: Then you have another item, covering the salaries and travel expense of members of district advisory boards, \$100,000. How do you utilize that?

MR. CARPENTER: That is the same as it was last year. These district advisers are allowed \$5 a day, but they are not allowed any subsistence or anything for room and board. They are allowed 5 cents a mile if they come in their own automobiles, which they do largely, to the meetings. It is about what a juror gets.

MR. RICH: \$5 a day and 5 cents a mile?

MR. CARPENTER: If they come in their own autos. If they come on the railroad, they get their railroad fare and \$5 a day while they are serving, and out of that they have to pay for their meals and board, and they have to give their time.

MR. FITZPATRICK: In most cases they must lose money.

THE CHAIRMAN: They do not gain anything. They come hundreds of miles, and sometimes they stay a week or ten days, passing on perhaps 1,000 applications for permits, and they are rendering a wonderful public service. Then, too, they are selected by the people themselves. They are very substantial stock people, a good class of people.

MR. RICH: If we kept this appropriation down to the same amount that it was last year, would that not assist in the consolidation of these two divisions, and would you not recommend that we do that for that reason?

THE CHAIRMAN: No; it would injure this one, and it would not have anything to do with the consolidation at all. It would hamstring the administration, and they are running it on a very economical basis. Where I would like to see you cut is on the forest reserves.

MR. FITZPATRICK: And then they could not use the additional acreage.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is that difference between 80,000,000 and 142,000,000 acres, and that accounts for the whole business. We are keeping faith with the government on this thing.

* * *

THE CHAIRMAN: I may say that that land out in that country is not worth a nickel without water. We have to have water, and we have to have the title to it, and there is a great scarcity. So we have an elaborate system of adjudicating, determining, and recording water rights with respect to the quantity each man has, where he takes it, and everything of that kind. That is a very complicated matter in our country, for it is an arid region entirely, as you know.

Are there any further questions, or do you desire to add anything further, Mr. Carpenter?

MR. CARPENTER: No, sir.

Grazing Fees

THE CHAIRMAN: You might place in the record some information about the income that we get from these fees, and where it goes.

MR. CARPENTER: The estimate of income for last year was \$760,000. That was charged at the rate of 5 cents a head for cattle, and 1 cent a month for sheep, or on a ratio of 5 to 1 for forage. But that estimate, when it came to collections, was cut down for various reasons, largely because of the severe drought in Montana and Wyoming, where a rebate of fees was allowed under the law. So that there was due, for the part of the season completed—we have not covered the full year—\$543,263.07.

Of that amount, as of March 1, 1937, we have collected in actual cash \$450,374.06, and of course the collections are

still to come in; and the experience in collecting these fees is that well over 90 per cent comes in, for the reason that it is necessary for them to pay in order to get a license next year. Then, half of that money goes back to the state and the other half goes to the federal government, and if Congress wishes to appropriate one half of that money for improvements, it may do so.

Approximately half of the estimated fees for last year would have covered the expense for last year, and this year our estimate of the fees to be received is \$1,000,000, and half of that will approximately cover all of the costs of its administration and the other half will be returned to the states.

MR. RICH: Then for this last year, up to the present time, you figure that you are going to take in \$543,263.07?

MR. CARPENTER: That is right.

MR. RICH: And that will be on June 30?

MR. CARPENTER: That will be for that fiscal year.

MR. RICH: This year?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. RICH: And you have already taken in \$450,000?

MR. CARPENTER: That is right.

MR. RICH: But you say you do not figure that you are going to collect all of this \$543,000?

MR. CARPENTER: Well, very close to it.

MR. RICH: Then, half of that, which is \$272,000, is what the government is going to get back, and you are proposing to spend \$400,000.

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. RICH: And the difference between \$273,000 that you will take in as the government's share, and the amount that you will spend as the government's share, is \$127,000, so that you are in the red, so far as the government is concerned.

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir; and the explanation is—

MR. RICH: But you pay the states one half.

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. RICH: And you will get, of the amount that you have collected, \$272,000, but the government will pay out \$400,000. Therefore, you are in the red, as I said, the amount of \$127,000.

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. RICH: Then how is the statement correct that these grazing interests pay back to the federal government what is spent on this work? You do not do it.

MR. CARPENTER: We did not do it this year, the reason being that, because of the severe drought in several of those states, the fees were rebated and not collected, and are not in this estimate.

MR. RICH: The fact of the matter is that we do not get the money to pay for the service?

MR. CARPENTER: The fact is that for the last year you will not get back every dollar.

MR. RICH: And we will be at last \$127,000 in the red?

MR. CARPENTER: Yes, sir.

MR. FITZPATRICK: That is to the United States, but the states involved receive 90 per cent, and the total amount received was greater than the total amount expended.

MR. CARPENTER: Oh, yes.

MR. RICH: Let me say to my friend here from New York that, in addition to the fact that we will be in the red \$127,000, they can spend \$136,500 out of the money received for the benefit of those states, if they want to. They can spend one fourth of it for that purpose.

MR. CARPENTER: For improvements on the grazing districts on the federal reserves.

THE CHAIRMAN: Tell him what that is for.

MR. CARPENTER: That is to rehabilitate the land, largely for water development, which cuts down over-grazing; for the elimination of rodents, many of which are squirrels, rats, gophers, kangaroos, and prairie dogs, and it is estimated that fifty of those will consume as much forage as a sheep, and many of them cut off the tops of all of these grass seeds and carry them to their holes, completely destroying the vegetation.

Then we have predatory animals there, such as the wolves, the coyotes—

THE CHAIRMAN: And there is a poisonous weed that grows out there that kills thousands of cattle, and they have tried to cut that out.

MR. CARPENTER: It is for general improvements on the federal reservations.

The committee recommended the increase of \$150,000 for the Division of Grazing. When the matter came up on the floor of the House on May 13, Mr. Rich moved to strike out \$550,000 and allow \$400,000, which was the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. This was defeated by a vote of 23 to 8, only 31 of the 438 members of the House being on the floor at the time.

It is expected that this increase in appropriation will be used as a basis for increasing fees paid by stockmen during the next annual conference of the representatives of the district grazing boards.

TIPS

on the

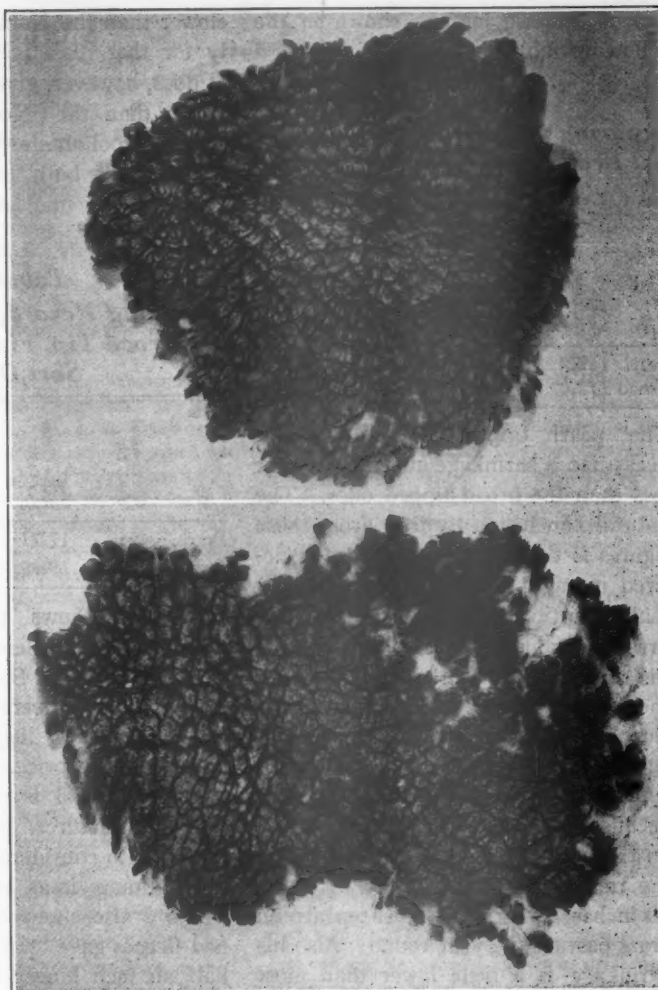
Fleece of Range

Merinos

By J. F. Wilson,
University of California

Above: Pearl tip. Portion of fleece from the back of a range Merino ewe.

Right: Broad tip. Portion of fleece from the back of a range Merino ewe. Note how the staples are arranged in irregularly shaped block formation.



LAST year the writer published in a technical journal an article entitled "The Relation of Tip on Fine-wool Fleeces to Top-Making Qualities."* The article inspired the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association to suggest, very politely, that the material might be of general interest to wool growers if it could be slightly modified as to wording. Having known the Secretary for twenty years, I could easily translate his thoughts. What he really meant was that he would like the original manuscript rewritten in intelligible form, so that someone could read it.

Observation of the range Merinos owned by Frank C. Clarke, Laytonville, California, showed that the tip formation among these sheep varied considerably. Some of the sheep

had fleeces with very small, finely divided tips, which gave the impression that the small locks or staples making up the fleece and especially on the back, were somewhat uneven in length and not very dense. Other Merinos in the same flock had fleeces which, on the back, seemed to be blocked off into bundles, with staples that appeared to be exceedingly uniform in length, almost as if the animal had just been trimmed for the show ring. These tips felt hard to the touch, while the others felt quite soft. Other sheep, in fact most of them, showed tips somewhere in between these two extremes. In looking for terms to describe the tips, it seemed that they most nearly conformed to the definitions given in Hawkesworth's book, "Australasian Sheep and Wool," for

"Pearl tip" and "Broad tip," and these terms were therefore adopted. "Pearl tip" in this article means the soft-feeling, more open, and finely divided tips; "broad tip" means those that are blocked off and feel hard.

At shearing time during two consecutive years two bags of wool were obtained from ewes selected for tip formation, one bag each of fleeces with pearl tip and broad tip. Through an arrangement with Professor Edgar H. Barker the bags were sent to the Lowell Textile Institute for processing, in order to determine whether or not tip formation was related in any way to the behavior of the wool in manufacturing.

The most striking thing found at Lowell was the difference in shrink-

*Proceedings American Society of Animal Production, 1935, pp. 141-144.

age of the two lots, as shown in the following table:

Table 1
Scouring Record, Pearl Tip vs.
Broad Tip, Fine Combing
Sort Only

	1933		1934	
Tip	Grease Wt., Lbs.	Shrinkage, Per Cent	Grease Wt., Lbs.	Shrinkage, Per Cent
Pearl	152.7	43.2	163.5	47.75
Broad	152.0	50.3	175.5	54.25

The pearl tipped fleeces in both years had a shrinkage about 7 per cent less than the broad tipped ones. The natural conclusion to draw from these figures is that if light shrinkage is desired it might be well to pay some attention to tip formation when selecting breeding rams. Growers in most of the range country will see that although there is a difference of 7 per cent in the shrinkage of the two lots, the shrinkage of both is very low for fine wool coming from Merino sheep. This is because Mr. Clarke lives in an area on the north coast of California where the rainfall amounts usually to 70 to 80 inches a year and the sheep are on grass pasture the year round. Also his shrinkage is a little lower than most others in the same section.

Table 1 also brings out another fact, exceedingly important to all wool growers, and that is the difference in shrinkage in two consecutive years. It means that a shrinkage test, run in order to provide the grower with information which will help him sell his wool, is good only for the year in which the test was run. With wool prices at present levels, every one per cent increase in the shrinkage of fine combing wool decreases the ranch value about 1 cent a pound. No grower can have a shrinkage test run during any one year and use the results the next year except as a poor approximation or general guide.

After scouring, the wool was carded, gilled and combed. There are several kinds of wool combs but the kinds most generally used are the English or Noble comb and the Heilmann or French comb. The French comb is much

slower than the Noble comb and partly for that reason is not so popular. It does, however, give less noil or short fibers than the Noble comb. The scoured wool obtained was subjected to a test with both of these kinds of combs with the results shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Combing Record, Pearl Tip vs.
Broad Tip, Fine Combing
Sort Only

Tip	Wt. Scoured Wool, Lbs.	Noil Noble Comb Per Cent	Noil French Comb Per Cent	Staple Average Length Inches
Pearl	95	17.75	7.24	4.75
Broad	88	19.09	7.51	4.25

Table 2 shows the pearl tipped fleeces produced less noil than those with broad tip. Since noils are extremely short fibers combed out of the longer ones, they sell at a comparatively low price. The noiling percentage of wool is very important to the manufacturer, who must always take it into consideration when buying and estimate it as he does shrinkage. Table 2 also shows that the pearl tipped fleeces gave "top" or combed wool half an inch longer in fiber than the broad tipped fleeces. This must not be interpreted to mean that the staple length of the raw wool was the length indicated in the table. When wool is scoured, carded, gilled and combed, the crimp is gradually removed and the length of fiber obtained in stapling top is always considerably longer than the length of staple in the greasy fleece.

The data obtained in this test show that for the wool buyer and the manufacturer, fleeces with pearl tip are much preferable to those with broad tip because they are (1) lighter in shrinkage and hence more easily scoured, (2) the per cent of noils obtained in combing is less, and (3) the average fiber length is greater. Sometimes what is good for a buyer is bad for a grower and the question arises as to the adaptability of the sheep producing these two kinds of tips to the country in which they are being run. Mr. Clarke made observations on his

ranch during the spring when flystrike in his section is common. He observed that if there is any difference in susceptibility of the two types to strike, the difference is in favor of the pearl tipped fleeces. This may possibly be explained by the difference in the shrinkage of the two types, the greasier, heavier shrinking wools may be more attractive to flies.

What causes tips of all kinds to form, and what causes the differences between them might be discussed here if anything were known about it. Tip formation is undoubtedly partly or largely hereditary but it is probably influenced by nutrition and by climatic conditions. The extent to which heredity, nutrition and climate influence tip and the interaction of these three factors is not known, at least by the writer of this article.

More Rambouillets To Japan

THREE representatives of Japan have recently completed a large purchase of American Rambouillet ewes and rams for export to Manchukuo and Japan.

According to the information received by the Wool Grower, the purchases made by the Japanese men included the following lots of Rambouillets:

14 stud rams, 4 stud ewes and 300 registered yearling ewes from King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming.

2 stud rams and 2 stud ewes from the University of Wyoming.

9 rams and 237 ewes from W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

20 rams and 213 yearling ewes from W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.

10 rams and 430 ewes from J. K. Madson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

One Lincoln ram was purchased from Mark Hansen, Spanish Fork, Utah.

The sheep were loaded at the port of Seattle for shipment to Manchukuo and Japan the last of May.

The Japanese also included in their shipment two purebred Scotch collies, bred and trained by Wm. Millar of Mt. Pleasant, Utah. In making this selection, the purchasers expressed the fear that there might be some difficulty in making the dogs understand the Japanese language. The purchase price of the two dogs was \$275.

CARPET WOOLS

and the Tariff

HOUSE Bill 6738, now under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee, relates nearly altogether to administrative provisions written into the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930. Rates are not to be considered and there is no prospect of anything being done that will impair the present high effectiveness of the wool duties.

It develops, however, that regulations put into effect by the Treasury Department have been depriving American wool growers of most of the protection they supposed was given them in the 1930 law against the diversion of products of duty-free carpet wools into use for clothing purposes.

The material features of the case are fairly shown in the following excerpts from the testimony of Secretary Marshall before the Ways and Means Committee on May 28 and from the discussion between members of the committee and attorneys for the Treasury Department.

Statement of F. R. Marshall, Representing the National Wool Growers Association

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:

My name is F. R. Marshall. My address is Salt Lake City, Utah. I am secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. That is an organization with headquarters at Salt Lake City, consisting of twelve affiliated organizations in the western states, where the principal sheep population of the United States is located.

The states connected with the National Wool Growers Association, the twelve states, possess two thirds of the sheep in the United States.

I am also personally interested in a wool growing enterprise in the State of Washington.

Mr. Chairman, I heard Mr. Johnson's testimony relative to section 27. My testimony will relate entirely to section 27.

Section 27 is a revision of paragraph 1101 of the present law, of the 1930 act.

In 1936 there was imported under the free arrangement of paragraph 1101, 130,000,000 pounds of wool. We know that some parts of that wool were diverted from bond given to assure its use for the pur-

poses enumerated in that paragraph 1101, carpets, floor coverings, camel's hair belting, press cloth, knit or felt boots, or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks.

I shall refer to those a number of times as the enumerated uses prescribed in paragraph 1101.

We are unable as yet, Mr. Chairman, to get from the Bureau of Customs the data as to the amount of wool so diverted from the bonds in any recent year. We asked for that the other day and it proved not to be on hand in Washington. The Treasury is now obtaining it from officers at the different ports where these wools come in, and if wanted by your committee I feel sure the Treasury Department will have it available within a few days.

As a matter of fact, we would prefer the present law to the proposed revision. However, we recognize that this provision for bonding for assurance of use for specified purposes involves some very serious administrative difficulties. The one that the section proposes to remove, the first one, is the 3-year limitation which is required under present law; that the importer is required to show within three years proof of use that the wool did go to those enumerated purposes before his bond can be released.

We are not very sympathetic with that. We are not entirely well posted on it, but inasmuch as the President has by recent proclamation already put that change into effect, we are not now here particularly raising the question.

We realize that there are many administrative difficulties, and we are in sympathy with the proposals in the section, but the suggested amendment which I have here will clear up some of those difficulties.

MR. CROWTHER: Is the period now three years? Was it not four years at one time? Did they not extend it one year at one time?

MR. MARSHALL: My recollection is that the proclamation extended it without date. And that is certainly the proposal in this section now.

MR. CROWTHER: I will ask Mr. Hester if it was not made four years at one time?

MR. HESTER: I do not recall at the moment.

MR. CROWTHER: I think there was a year added.

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman, a rate change is proposed in the present form of section 27 of the bill. It is proposed there to legalize and specify a rate of 14 cents per pound on noils from carpet wools which may be diverted from the uses, for the pur-

poses enumerated in the present paragraph, for uses which are ordinarily dutiable. So far as I can find out, that is the rate now proposed in the bill.

MR. BUCK: Would you mind pointing out those lines in the bill?

MR. MARSHALL: Line 19, page 32. I understand from my friends in the Treasury Department that since 1928 they have been making a special rate. Of course, they naturally and properly now wish to have that confirmed by an act of Congress to protect them in what I believe they have conceded in this hearing to be the "doubtful validity" of some of their administrative acts and rulings.

I certainly think this administrative ruling of creating a non-legal rate of 14 cents a pound comes within the category of doubtful validity and it is very natural that they should be anxious to have it confirmed and set up for all time and established by an act of Congress.

We are taking the position—in fact, I should anticipate and say that ever since the present law took effect, and we were represented here at the time the present law was framed—we have been under the impression that when any of these wools exempt from duty under the bonding provisions of paragraph 1101 were diverted to uses which are made dutiable under the other paragraphs of the act—we have always supposed that any of those so-called wastes of products from carpet wools that were so diverted were made dutiable under paragraph 1105. We still feel that is the proper rate of duty that they should pay when used for the purposes of clothing, and not for the purposes that are exempted under the enumerated uses in paragraph 1101.

* * *

I have asked to have distributed among you the suggestion that I make to change language of the bill, deleting, as shown in the memorandum I have given you, commencing in line 9 after the semicolon, with the words "but such" and down to the close of that sentence, "enumerated articles," in line 21, and to substitute therefor the following:

"All products of wools which are admissible free of duty under this paragraph for the uses enumerated, when diverted to be used for use in the manufacture of any article not so enumerated shall be subject to the same duty as would have been required to be paid if such product had been imported in the same form as when diverted to other use."

In substance and largely in form, that

amendment which I am suggesting there to section 27 of the bill, is the language used and printed this morning in volume 6 of the hearings of this proceeding, on page 120, the second paragraph from the bottom, in which Witness Johnson, for the Treasury Department, said:

"To eliminate the controversies and difficulties about whether certain incidental products arising in the manufacture of the articles are normal waste, it is intended to give them all the same treatment as though they were abnormal; that is, give them the same tariff treatment as though they were originally imported in the condition in which they are diverted from the bonded plant into the manufacture of articles for which the free entry of wool is not authorized, * * *"

My proposed substitution is in effect what I have just read there, but I must in fairness call the attention of the committee to the fact that the witness went on to say—

"* * * except that a special treatment of wools begun under the tariff act of 1922 will be continued and no duty would be assessed on any waste which cannot be used in producing carpets or other of the enumerated articles."

He made the other exception which would be eliminated in my proposed language, in that he proposed to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to determine whether any of these wastes should in fact be dutiable or free.

While I am not an attorney, I feel this is such a sufficiently plain case for even a layman to raise the question, as to whether that is a permissible delegation of authority to an executive officer, to determine whether in fact any article shall be free or dutiable, which is plainly proposed to be conveyed to the Secretary of the Treasury in the language which I am here proposing to delete.

MR. CROWTHER: Mr. Chairman, let us see where we are in this matter. In paragraph 1101, I think in the 1922 act first, we adopted the policy of the free entry of wool. Am I right about that?

MR. MARSHALL: My recollection is that that was the first adoption of the policy of exempting wool when it was to have been used for carpet purposes.

MR. CROWTHER: Previous to that, we had a revenue duty of around 7 cents a pound, and we allowed a compensatory duty on the manufactured yardage to make up for that?

MR. MARSHALL: Eleven cents a pound.

MR. CROWTHER: I thought it was around 7 or 11 cents. We provided in paragraph 1101 for the duty on this wool if it were diverted, did we not?

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, sir.

MR. CROWTHER: And we provided further:

"That if any such wools or hair imported under bond as above prescribed are used in the manufacture of articles other than press cloth, camel's hair belting, rugs, carpets, or

any other floor coverings, or knit or felt boots or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on any such wool or hair so used in violation of the bond, in addition to the regular duties provided by this paragraph, 50 cents per pound, which shall not be remitted or refunded on exportation of the articles or for any other reason."

So, in addition to that, 50 cents a pound was provided as a penalty.

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, sir.

Diversion of Carpet Wools

MR. CROWTHER: As I remember, there was great fear expressed among the wool men at that time that the yarns from the carpet wools that had been imported without any duty paid on them, would be diverted to the manufacture of cheap clothing; that there was great danger of that.

I remember writing to the Treasury Department, the Customs Division, a few years after that had been in effect, and they told me that up to that time there had been no such diversions, that they had not had any trouble about it at all.

But I had no idea that they had been permitting them to divert it and then laying a duty on it in another paragraph of the bill.

What becomes of this original law that says that they must pay that duty, in paragraph 1101, and 50 cents per pound besides, if they do so divert it? That is what the law says. And it says it shall not be remitted or refunded on exportation of the articles or for any other reason.

It was put in there expressly as a penalty to avoid the danger of their taking advantage of this cheap wool; some fellow might even start a carpet factory as a blind and use the majority of the yarn so prepared to manufacture cheap clothing, getting his raw material free of duty.

What has become of the administration of paragraph 1101? Do they not enforce it? Do they not assess that rate on such yarn or wool as they find has been diverted to those purposes, and then add 50 cents a pound besides? Do they not do that now?

MR. MARSHALL: We asked for the statistics as to the amount of diversion and we have not been able to obtain them yet. They are not on record in Washington.

MR. CROWTHER: What is that?

MR. MARSHALL: The statistics are not on record in Washington.

MR. CROWTHER: I would like some representative of the Treasury Department to tell us if that procedure has been departed from.

MR. HESTER: I will ask Mr. Higman, who is the Assistant Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Customs, to answer your question.

MR. HIGMAN: I think the answer to your question is that in the manufacture of any commodity it is recognized that wastes and residues must accrue; that all of the im-

ported material or domestic material introduced into a manufacturing process, with a view of obtaining a specific article does not appear in the finished article. There are wastes and residues.

The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, under paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1922 and of the corresponding paragraph of the Tariff Act of 1930, provided that all wastes should be considered to have been used in the manufacture of the enumerated articles, the carpets and the heavy fulled lumbermen's socks and similar products.

This proviso in paragraph 1101 with respect to levying regular duties, plus 50 cents a pound, has been construed to relate to the diversion of imported carpet wool, for example, as such, and not to the diversion of the wastes which are necessarily incidental to the manufacture of the carpets.

MR. CROWTHER: It is not necessarily designated as wastes, but as by-products. They are by-products, are they not, with a value and a use?

MR. HIGMAN: Of course, through all of our tariff classifications there is difficulty in distinguishing between by-products and valuable wastes. There are judicial decisions on those questions, and the Treasury Department has construed these particular residues, incurred in the manufacture of carpets, to be in the nature of valuable wastes. That was the practice under the Tariff Act of 1922.

MR. MARSHALL: Not until 1928, however, was it?

MR. HIGMAN: Yes. It was the practice from the first regulations promulgated under paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1922.

MR. CROWTHER: Is that recognized as top waste, or slubbing waste, roving waste, or ring waste? There are several different kinds of waste.

MR. HIGMAN: The wastes, Mr. Congressman, are not particularly described in the Secretary's regulations.

MR. CROWTHER: They are particularly enumerated in paragraph 1105, though. There they are enumerated as top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, and ring waste. They all have to do with the type of machinery that they come from during the various processes of the manufacture.

MR. HIGMAN: That is true. But the Secretary's regulations, which were promulgated under this paragraph 1101—

MR. CROWTHER: We raised that penalty from the 1922 act where it was 20 cents a pound, to 50 cents a pound in the 1930 act, so as to be sure that there would be no diversion.

MR. HIGMAN: Article 499(d) of the Customs Regulations of 1931, which corresponds to the similar regulation in the Customs Regulations of 1923, promulgated under paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1922, provides:

(Continued on page 32)

In Memoriam

L. F. SWIFT

LOUIS F. SWIFT, 78, former president and chairman of the Board of Directors of Swift and Company, died in a hospital at Chicago, after an illness of several weeks.

Born at Sagamore, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, September 27, 1861, Mr. Swift was a member of a family that had been native to Massachusetts since the seventeenth century. He came to Chicago with his father when a boy of fourteen and in the biography of his father, Gustavus Franklin Swift, he is said to have been "nine or ten years old" when he first began to help his parent in the job of dressing a steer. Louis' job was to hold a lantern on those mornings when his father had to get the steer dressed and have it hanging by daylight, so that he might be at another job.

Mr. Swift served as treasurer of the Swift Company from 1885 to 1895. He had much to do with the development of the by-product industry and also with the inclusion of the dairy and poultry business into the fast-growing meat packing industry. He was one of the incorporators of Swift and Company in 1885 when incorporation papers were first taken out. It was still a young company with a volume of business amounting to about \$200,000 a year when his father died in 1903 and Louis Franklin was elected president to succeed him.

During the years when he was active head of his company's affairs, Louis F. Swift passed through some of the most tempestuous years of all big business. In addition to that, it was during his incumbency that the company progressed from a corporation of \$25,000,000 capital and a surplus of \$5,000,000 to one with \$150,000,000 capital and a surplus of more than \$70,000,000.

Mr. Swift served as president of Swift and Company from 1903 until January 8, 1931, relinquishing this position at the directors' meeting following the annual meeting to become chairman of the board. He served as

chairman of the board for one year, retiring in January, 1932. He has passed his time since then in Europe and at his home at Santa Barbara, California.

It was under the direction of Mr. Swift that the lamb business of Swift and Company received its first real impetus. He built up a wide friendship among the sheepmen of the West and was considered by many of them as one of the best friends the industry had. His continued interest in the sheepmen was evidenced by the memento presented to the National Wool Growers Association at this year's annual meeting at Albuquerque, New Mexico, for him by representatives of the Swift Company. (National Wool Grower, March, 1937, page 12.)

Louis F. Swift married Ida May Butler of Chicago, September 9, 1880. She died in 1922. Their children were Nathan, Bessie E., Alden B., Ida May, Louis F., Jr. and William E. Swift. Mrs. Ida May Swift Minotto and Louis F. Swift, Jr., survive. He is also survived by four brothers, Charles H. Swift, chairman of the board of the company; Gustavus F. Swift, president; Harold H. Swift, vice president and director, and George H. Swift of Boston, also a director, and two sisters, Mrs. Francis Neilson of Chicago and Mrs. Ruth Swift Maguire of New York.

New Forest Recreation Chief

ROBERT MARSHALL, forester and author, intimately acquainted with national forests of the Northwest, has been named Chief of the Division of Recreation in the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. For the past four years, Doctor Marshall has been Chief Forester in the Indian Service, Department of Interior.

Dr. Marshall will have charge of development of recreational facilities and handling of public recreation use in the 156 national forests of the country. More than 23 million persons visited these national forests for recreation purposes last year, exclusive of transient visitors, according to the

Forest Service figures. More than 6,000 campgrounds already have been improved for public use.

A. W. I.'s Radio Program

WOOL growers are asked to tune in on a series of radio programs sponsored by the Associated Wool Industries for the purpose of stimulating support of the wool promotion work conducted under its direction. The broadcasts commenced on May 21 and are to run for one month over the following stations:

KGW, Portland, Oregon — Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 5:45 p.m.

KJR, Seattle — Monday, 5:30 p.m., Wednesday, 5 p.m., Thursday, 6 p.m.

KFRC, San Francisco — Monday, 6:15 p.m., Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Friday, 6:15 p.m.

KFBB, Great Falls, Montana — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8 p.m.

KGHL, Billings, Montana — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:59 p.m.

KOH, Reno, Nevada — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8 p.m.

KTAR, Phoenix, Ariz. — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 p.m.

KOB, Albuquerque, N. M. — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:45 p.m.

KDFN, Casper, Wyo. — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:55 p.m.

KWYO, Sheridan, Wyo. — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:59 p.m.

KIDO, Boise, Idaho — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:55 p.m.

KLZ, Denver, Colo. — Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 5:30 p.m.

WHO, Des Moines, Iowa — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:45 p.m.

WNAX, Yankton, S. D. — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:55 p.m.

WDAY, Fargo, N. D. — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:45 p.m.

Members of state wool growers' organizations and the National Association, through resolutions passed at annual conventions, have expressed their approval of the A. W. I. program to increase the use of wool and are asked to do their share in giving it financial support by permitting the deduction of 10 cents per bag on all wool marketed. If you have already authorized such deduction or made payment direct, it is suggested that you interest your neighbor in doing his part. The radio broadcasts, which will feature important personalities in the business, will present the work of the A. W. I.

The Spring

MOISTURE RECORD

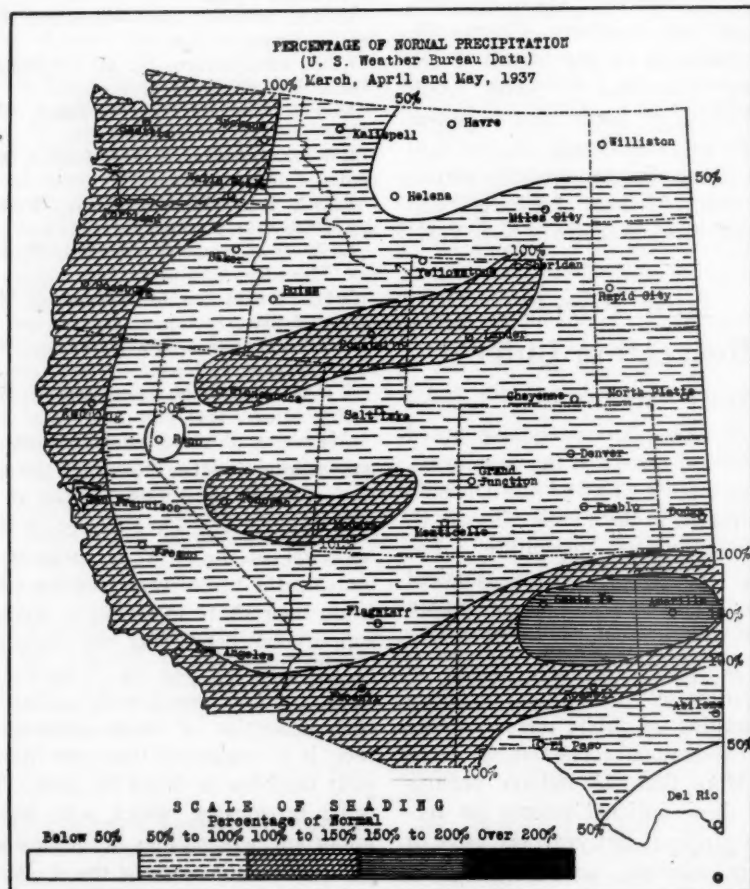
A goodly portion of the western range territory has had enough moisture to provide a good range thus far at lower and intermediate levels; all the mountain country is still wet enough, much of it being under snow. Even in the lower country ample forage is promised for at least several weeks to come. But a great deal of Montana, extreme southwestern Texas, eastern Utah, northwestern Colorado, and parts of Nevada are somewhat droughty as summer begins. Thus, in these parts the range outlook is not so good, especially since much of the area lies outside the normal summer thundershower region.

April was a wet month in most of Oregon and Washington, especially

western counties, while March was comparatively wet in California and Arizona. Most of Nevada had a fine spring season, excepting the Reno region, which had subnormal precipitation all spring. March and April brought precipitation above normal in much of Idaho and western Wyoming, thus leaving conditions rather satisfactory. May was a wet month in northern New Mexico and in the Texas panhandle, this being the only area with above normal moisture for the spring as a whole, the excess being the result entirely of the May rains. Montana and parts of Utah and Colorado had subnormal moisture in every spring month. On the whole nearly two thirds of the spring was drier than usual.

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges During March, April, and May, 1937, With Departures from Normal for Three Months, and for Six Months. (In Inches).

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 3 Months	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	7.30	8.41	+1.11	+1.46
Spokane	3.75	3.87	+0.12	-0.40
Walla Walla ...	4.73	5.53	+0.80	-1.14
Oregon—				
Portland	8.97	10.09	+1.12	+3.08
Baker City	3.74	1.94	-1.80	-3.57
Roseburg	7.48	9.48	+2.00	+0.33
California—				
Redding	8.84	11.90	+3.06	+0.75
San Francisco ..	5.55	7.97	+2.42	+1.10
Fresno	2.97	2.65	-0.32	+2.61
Los Angeles ...	4.27	4.56	+0.29	+7.98
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	2.68	3.60	+0.92	+1.73
Reno	1.91	0.29	-1.62	-0.22
Tonopah	1.55	1.82	+0.27	+1.39
Arizona—				
Phoenix	1.20	1.66	+0.46	+1.60
Flagstaff	4.97	3.33	-1.64	+0.16
New Mexico—				
Santa Fe	3.01	5.15	+2.14	+1.99
Texas—				
Amarillo	5.33	8.32	+2.99	+2.32
Abilene	7.96	4.64	-3.32	-4.93
Del Rio	5.39	1.36	-4.03	-5.11
El Paso	0.95	0.67	-0.28	-0.72
Montana—				
Helena	4.20	1.84	-2.36	-2.95
Kalispell	3.21	2.44	-0.77	-0.07
Havre	3.54	1.16	-2.38	-1.49
Miles City	4.22	2.26	-1.96	-2.78
Williston, N. D.	3.95	1.58	-2.37	-2.75
Idaho—				
Boise	3.96	3.67	-0.29	-1.21
Pocatello	4.26	4.34	+0.08	+0.52
Utah—				
Salt Lake City..	5.95	3.57	-2.38	-0.92
Fillmore	4.99	3.54	-1.45	+0.34
Castle Dale	1.66	1.91	+0.25	+1.57
Monticello	4.70	2.34	-1.36	-0.68
Modena	2.71	3.49	+0.78	+1.01
Wyoming—				
Yellowstone	3.92	3.63	-0.29	+0.90
Sheridan	5.73	6.14	+0.41	+0.36
Lander	5.51	6.24	+0.73	-0.10
Cheyenne	5.44	4.87	-0.57	-1.03
Rapid City, S. D.	6.56	4.93	-1.63	-2.36
No. Platte, Neb.	5.70	2.82	-2.88	-2.98
Colorado—				
Denver	5.31	3.58	-1.73	-2.35
Pueblo	3.50	2.31	-1.19	-1.35
Grand Junction..	2.40	1.19	-1.21	-1.01
Dodge City, Kan.	5.72	3.27	-2.45	-2.03



Around...



Mrs. Kathleen Nielsen, Secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association and one of her Suffolks lambs. Mrs. Nielsen started her purebred Suffolk flock with the purchase of seven stud ewes at the 1936 National Ram Sale from J. H. Patrick of Ilderton, Canada.

WYOMING

Warm, dry weather prevailed, promoting forage growth generally, where soil moisture was available; but there was a dearth of rain generally, and dry farming areas and the lower range greatly relieved the drought conditions, rain. During the last few days, however, moderate to heavy precipitation greatly relieved the drought conditions, reviving grains and grasses. Livestock have held up fairly well, and are now improving. A few freshly shorn sheep were lost during the recent cold, rainy weather.

Hyattville

I have resided in this part of the state since 1898 and believe that this spring compares very favorably with the good grass years of the past, except that the forage does not grow so tall as it used to. Nineteen thirty-six was as dry as I ever saw it here, and that coupled with a grasshopper plague made it a very expensive year. At present, June 1, I do not believe that the hoppers will be as numerous as last year on account of the wet, cool wea-

The RANGE Country

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country*, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of May.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

ther. Good rains the past week and today should be sufficient to assure an abundance of good forage and crops.

If we can sell our feeder lambs for at least ten cents, we would make a nice profit. Recent contracts have been made at 8 cents; $8\frac{1}{4}$ for ewe lambs. However, as the Taylor Grazing Act adds another expense to our burden, it does not appear to me that sheepmen will clear much above expenses. Wages and shearing (15 cents per head and board) have increased out of all proportion.

The drawback to the Taylor Act seems to be that some stockmen get a lot of benefit and others get practically nothing. Of course, they will eventually cut down the grazing period to a point where the benefit will be a very small one to anyone.

Reynold Ziesman.

Hanna

Range conditions here are good (May 30), better, in fact, than for several years back at this time of year. Our winter losses were lighter than usual and the lamb crop is slightly larger than last year's.

No contracting of either fat or feeder lambs has been done recently and no wool has been sold. The shearing rate is 15 cents per head with board.

Production costs are larger than in 1936.

Coyotes are more numerous.

E. C. Withrow

MONTANA

Mild, dry, windy weather during much of the month served to deplete soil moisture supplies, and the crops in some districts were damaged by blowing soils. A little rain during the latter part of the month improved conditions somewhat, but there is still a need for moisture in most sections, more especially east of the Continental Divide. Range and pasture growth has been slow, and the forage is curling, or burning on lighter soils in middle and eastern counties, being badly in need of rain. Livestock have made seasonal gains in the western counties, but they are poor or fair in the lower eastern areas.

Alzada

Feed and weather conditions are the best in several years (May 29). The lamb crop is estimated at about 90 per cent as against 105 per cent last year. Death losses were about average. It is my opinion that our expenses will not be so high this year as in 1936.

Thirty-five cents has recently been paid for wool shrinking 65 per cent.

Everyone in our locality seems satisfied with the work of the Taylor grazing boards in issuing licenses for use of the public domain.

There have been several trappers working here. They have found a number of coyote dens and seem to be keeping coyote numbers down.

D. E. McDowell

Havre

Conditions are very bad in this district now (June 3), with no moisture all spring but a few light showers. We have not had any hot weather so far, but have had a lot of dry wind. This section was dried out last year, so the range was very poor to start with. Our winter death loss was above average.

In lambing done so far, there has been a slightly lower number of lambs saved per 100 ewes compared with last year. I have not heard of any lambs being contracted so far, and the only clip that I heard of being sold recently went for 37½ cents.

The cost of production this year will be from 15 to 25 per cent higher.

James McClellan

Weldon

Grass is slow (May 5), due to cold, dry weather, and conditions generally are not so good as in recent previous years. Lambing has not started yet, so we do not know what the outcome will be in that connection. Winter losses were heavier than they were last year, however.

There have been no transactions in wool or lambs within recent weeks. I do not know what will be paid for shearing.

The work of the advisory boards of the Taylor Grazing Districts in issuing licenses is fairly satisfactory, from the information I have.

Coyotes are less numerous than they were last year.

It is going to cost us more to produce our wool and lamb crops during 1937 than in recent previous years.

Arnold Lee

IDAHO

Temperatures were slightly above normal at most places through the month, especially in the day time, though cold nights occurred occasionally, sufficient to check the growth of vegetation. Precipitation was light, or missing, as a general rule, until toward the close of the month, when some fairly good rains occurred, being heaviest over the southwestern portion. Meadows, pastures and ranges are mostly good, but have been retarded

in development. Livestock are in satisfactory condition.

WASHINGTON

Temperatures have been near, or somewhat below normal, with occasional frosts at the higher elevations east of the Cascades. Rains occurred occasionally, but were light or only moderate, until the latter part of the month, when additional rains brought ample moisture in nearly all middle and western sections; most eastern counties still need rain. Livestock are generally in good or thriving condition.

McColl

There is fairly good spring range (May 27), but the summer feed is about two weeks late.

Crossbred wools shrinking from 55 to 65 per cent have been sold lately at 34 and 35 cents. Rates for shearing have been 12½ cents per head with board and 16½ cents per head for contract work, with the contractor furnishing the help for sacking and tying, but not for wrangling.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is from 10 to 15 per cent below that of last year. Our losses during the winter were about normal. No deals have been made recently on the 1937 lamb crop.

From present indications, the books will show an increase of at least 10 per cent in production costs this year.

We have about the usual number of coyotes around here, but in some places there has been a decided increase.

Etulain Brothers

OREGON

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, though with moderately low nighttime temperatures and some frosts in the higher elevations. Showers occurred occasionally, in sufficient quantities to keep forage growing satisfactorily. However, in some eastern sections, more rain is needed. Grass and hay crops are growing nicely elsewhere, and a little alfalfa has been harvested. Cattle and sheep are improving in nearly all sections. Sheep shearing is well along, and some baby beef is being shipped.

Condon

While the season is later than usual, feed conditions are generally better at

this time (May 26) than last year. Death losses during the winter were slightly larger than in 1936 and the lamb yield is about 90 per cent. Some of the feeder lambs of the crop have already been contracted at 8 cents, mixed lots, but no contracts have been made on the fat end.

Some sales of wool at 30 to 31 cents have been reported. The wools sold were mostly coarse, with a light shrink. Contract shearing is costing 15½ cents per head; for this figure no help for wrangling, etc. is furnished by the contractor.

No boards have been set up in this locality in connection with the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act. Some range land has been leased under that act in small tracts and that arrangement is working satisfactorily.

More work is being done by trappers this season, so the coyote population is being held down somewhat.

C. K. Barker

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures have ranged from normal to somewhat above normal, with comparatively little rain in any section, though the northwestern counties fared better. Heavy runoff from melting mountain snows caused some flooding in the central valleys. Hay is being harvested in many southern areas. Pastures have dried out detrimentally, and forage is short in many sections. Nevertheless, livestock are reported in fairly satisfactory condition, in most sections.

Fresno

While weather and feed conditions have not been very good for this season, they are improving now (May 26). We suffered a somewhat heavier winter loss, but the lamb crop was of about the same size as in 1936.

Shearing has cost us 13 cents per head with board. I think production costs generally will be about 50 per cent higher for 1937 than they were last year.

Some three-eighths blood wool has recently sold at 40 cents a pound.

Coyotes are more numerous.

Walter P. Hubbard

Clay

Feed conditions are at least normal (May 30), as good anyway as in the past two or three years. We lost about the same number of ewes during the winter as in other years, but the toll on lambs was 10 per cent greater. Nearly all the lambs are shipped now, the fat lambs making 10 to 11 cents and the feeders going at 8 and 9 cents.

The last sale of wool around here was a 40-cent one made the latter part of April. The grade and shrinkage of the wool were not reported.

Prevailing shearing rates were 15 cents per head with board, and 16 cents where board was not furnished. All the way along, it is costing us from 15 to 20 per cent more this year to produce lambs and wool.

E. C. Howard

NEVADA

Temperatures were above normal through the month, and there was very little precipitation, though in the last week some northern, especially north-eastern sections, received beneficial showers. Crops and pastures held up fairly well, and forage has been ample, consequently, livestock are in good condition. Sheep shearing was practically completed, with favorable weather conditions. Snow still covers the higher range country.

UTAH

Abnormally warm and perfectly dry weather prevailed, with enough wind to dry out the soils materially, until the close of the last week. At that time, heavy rains fell over almost the entire state, excepting only localities in the extreme southern and south-eastern portions. Ranges had begun to deteriorate at the lower levels, but were revived substantially, and are now in promising condition. Livestock have done well.

COLORADO

Moderately warm, dry weather prevailed, until towards the latter part of the month, excepting in some localities where cool nights retarded forage growth. Somewhat cooler weather

during the last week or ten days was attended or followed by moderately heavy showers east of the Divide and in the southwestern portion. Pastures, ranges and dry farming districts had become greatly in need of the rain that fell at the end of the month. Consequently, conditions are materially improved. Livestock generally, are in fair to good condition.

Cheyenne Wells

At this time (May 26) it is colder than usual and the range feed is much below average. However, I think conditions are more normal than for the past three years, which were very dry ones here. The sheep have wintered well and are in good condition now. The lamb crop is an average one.

No shearing has been done yet and no transactions in wool have been reported lately.

Expenses are heavy this year; equipment and supplies are costing us about 25 per cent more than in 1936.

In my opinion the C.C.C. and the Soil Conservation Service with their different programs are a detriment, and if continued, will put every stock raiser, either of cattle or sheep, out of business. Also, a lot of ill feeling is being created by them between the ranchers. This work is costing the government more money than was derived from the livestock business in this territory in the last thirty or forty years.

Charles J. Mitchek

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures were normal or somewhat above, during most of the month, and during the early part of the month, conditions were too dry for best forage growth. Late in the month, however, local showers were fairly general, particularly over the middle and eastern portions, bringing decided improvement to much range territory. Floods in the southeast drowned a considerable number of sheep. A droughty condition still persists in some western and southwestern sections. Grass has grown slowly, as a general rule, though livestock have continued in fair to good condition.

Roswell

Up until ten days ago this section was dry, but since then there have been a number of rains ranging from one to five inches over all of south-eastern New Mexico. As a result of this moisture, conditions now (May 28) are very much better than in any recent year.

The lamb crop is about 80 per cent of normal. No contracts have been made on either the fat or feeder lambs yet.

The 1937 wool clip from this section has been moved on a price range of 28 to 35 cents.

When the Taylor Grazing Act was first put into effect, the work of the local board was very satisfactory and has continued to be so, but the decisions of the regional graziers and the new rules and regulations are very unsatisfactory.

Yoder and Boswell

Amistad

The range has been fair since May 1, due to light showers earlier and a downpour the last four days of the month that gave us a total of four inches of rain. So conditions are some better than they were a year ago at this time (May 30).

We have about a 90 per cent lamb crop, which is better than last year's. No contracts have been made on any part of the crop yet and there have been no recent transactions in wool.

Production costs for the present year will be slightly higher than they were in 1936.

J. H. Anglin

ARIZONA

Temperatures at night have been about normal, though much of the daytime has been warm and windy, serving to keep the surface soils of the middle and lower elevations pretty dry. The whole state is still in need of rain, though the higher northern portions had showers during the last week. The range is only fair in the north, and mostly poor in the south. As the season is not far advanced, livestock are still in fair to good condition.

(Continued on page 42)



A section of the 1937 California Wool Show.

California Ram Sale *and* Wool Show

PPRICE levels recorded at the Seventeenth Annual California Ram Sale (Sacramento, May 27-28, 1937) were slightly lower than those of the same event in 1936. This year 1608 rams were auctioned at an average price of \$39.58; last year the average on 1671 rams was \$42.77.

Averages for the sale by breeds are given, with the 1936 figures, in the table.

Expressions of opinions on the reasons for lower ram values at the California sale, in the face of current lamb and wool prices, were along the following lines: First, northern California, which has 60 per cent of the sheep population of the state, has had a severe winter with large lamb losses and spring feed conditions have been poor and costs high. So sheepmen from that section were naturally a little cautious in their ram purchases. Also, a number of sheepmen have established purebred flocks of their own to supply their requirements in breeding stock. Then, too, the operation of the Soil Conservation Act is held to be having an adverse effect on the sheep industry through the resulting decrease in grain acreage. On this point, Secretary Wing said (California Wool Grower, June 1, 1937):

It cannot be over-emphasized that the effect of the Soil Conservation Act in limiting valley grazing areas in California for the production of early market fat lambs was shown by the absence of a number of faces at the ram sale this year. Government checks to grain men of a \$1 per acre are more than the sheep industry can afford to pay for spring feed.

The chief factor in the decline in demand for white-faced stock this year was thought to be the high cost of feed, which makes it appear better business to buy replacements from neighboring states than to produce them.

The top of the sale was a Hamp-

shire ram selected from a pen of three consigned by J. C. Finlay of Davis and purchased by Lyman L. Phillips of Dixon at \$305. A close second to this sale was that of another Hampshire from the Finlay flock which W. P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, took at \$300. Other high selling Hamp-



J. C. Finlay (left) of Davis, California, holding the Hampshire ram which he sold at \$300 to Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon. This ram was topped in the sale by another Hampshire ram consigned by Mr. Finlay which Lyman L. Phillips bid to \$305.

Average Prices by Breeds In the California Ram Sales for 1936 and 1937

BREED	No.	1937 Ave. Price	No.	1936 Ave. Price
Hampshires	938	\$42.30	921	\$44.60
Suffolks	216	42.72	175	48.00
Suffolk Crossbreds	124	37.11	138	40.71
Rambouillets	94	30.50	118	33.94
Corriedales	84	35.56	94	40.00
Romeldales	48	31.93	123	39.95
Southdowns	24	30.02	25	45.00
Romneys	12	31.54	12	38.40
Shropshires	12	32.66	28	31.32
Dorsets	5	18.40	—	—
Romney-Rambouillet Crossbreds	30	18.60	15	36.66
Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds	5	18.00	—	—

shires were two rams consigned by Malcolm Moncreiffe (Big Horn, Wyoming), one of which went to the Nunes Investment Company of San Francisco at \$225 and the other to the University of California at \$160. Frank Brown & Sons, Carlton, Oregon, sold a Hampshire ram to H. G. Stevenson, Jr., of Winters at \$185, and a Straloch Farm ram was taken by the Brownell Ranch of Woodland at \$150.

In Suffolks \$200 was paid by A. W. Raglan of Yorkville and \$122.50 by Marian J. Moore of Winters for rams consigned by T. L. Patrick of Ilderton, Ontario, Canada. Howard Vaughn of Dixon also sold a Suffolk to Wm. Clark of Petrolia at \$165.

A Moncreiffe Corriedale was bid up to \$150 by J. D. Harper of Dixon and Wm. Briggs sold a Rambouillet to Carl Lewis, Bakersfield, at \$160 and one of F. N. Bullard's rams of the same breed went to Chas. A. Kimble, Hanford, at \$110. The top in Romneys was \$125 paid for a University of California entry by the Brownell Ranch.

There were 110 ewes sold in the sale at an average of \$23.

The auctioneer of the sale was Col. A. W. Thompson.

California Wool Show

The interesting feature about the wool show that is held in conjunction with the California Ram Sale each year is that a report covering the grade, grease weight, shrink, clean weight, Boston clean value a pound, ranch value a pound, and total ranch value, is given on every fleece entered. In this year's show such reports were given on 293 fleeces, 163 of which were

entered by members of the 4-H clubs and Future Farmers of the state.

Chief competition in the general show came in the division for market grades of wool. Here as many as ten awards were made in most of the classes and it was considered that an exhibitor had done well if he made the tenth place. There were very few entries in Division II, that for fleeces from registered sheep.

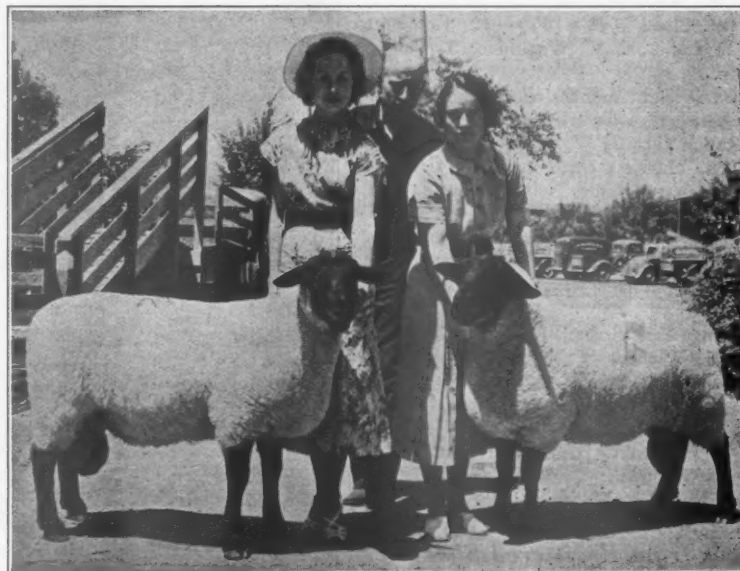
The coveted award of the show, the Palace Hotel Trophy, was won by Claude Moore, Longvale, California, on a fleece of fine wool (64's quality), shrinking 57 per cent. A half-blood fleece (58's-60's), shrinking 54 per cent was selected as the reserve champion fleece of the show. It was shown by Jean Bourdieu.

The distribution of other high awards is given below, also the winners of the first three places in the divisions for market grades and breed classes.

California Sweepstakes

Best Fine Wool Fleece in California. Pacific Wool Growers Trophy. Claude Moore, Mendocino Co.

Best Medium Wool Fleece in California. Pacific Wool Growers Trophy. Jean Bourdieu, Fresno Co.



Miss Lucile Raglan (left) and the \$200 Suffolk ram which her father, A. W. Raglan of Yorkville, California, purchased from T. L. Patrick (center) of Ilderton, Ontario, Canada, at the California Ram Sale. On the right, Miss Marian J. Moore, purebred Suffolk breeder of Winters, California, holding her \$122.50 purchase from Mr. Patrick.

Specials

Best California Range Ram Fleece. San Francisco Wool Trade Assn. Trophy. G. F. Elliott, Alameda Co.

Best Group of Three Fleeces from Single County. E. C. Denigan Trophy. C. C. Wackman, Sacramento Co.

Heaviest Estimated Clean Weight of Fleece, California Grown. Adams & Leland, Boston, Trophy. Glen Manor, Colusa Co. (4-H Club).

Best Fleece of the Show. Palace Hotel, San Francisco, \$1500 solid silver trophy. Claude Moore, Mendocino Co.

Most Valuable Fleece from Manufacturers' Viewpoint. National Association of Wool Manufacturers Trophy. Jean Bourdieu, Fresno Co.

Best Ewe Fleece from Flock of 1,000 or More Range Ewes. Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Trophy. C. C. Wackman, Sacramento Co.

Best Group of Three Fleeces from Any One Contributor, Northern Counties. Cali-

fornia Wool Growers Assn. Trophy. Marion Nobles, Mendocino Co.

Market Grades of Wool

Except as otherwise indicated, exhibitors reside in California.

Fine Combing (64's to 80's)—35 fleeces shown: 1 and 2, Claude Moore; 3, I. A. Burrows & Son.

Half Blood (58's-60's) — 19 fleeces shown: 1, Jean Bourdieu; 2, Pedro Erro & Son; 3, G. F. Elliott.

Three-eighths Blood (56's) — 18 fleeces shown: 1 and 3, I. A. Burrows & Son; 2, Prosper W. Olivera.

Quarter Blood (48's-50's)—12 fleeces shown: 1 and 2, C. C. Wackman; 3, Vail Company.

Best six to eight months' fleece shown in above classes, regardless of grade: 1, Patterson Ranch Co.; 2, W. E. Barrington; 3, Carl Kirch. Heaviest clean weight of fleece in above classes: 1, James Nelson (Nevada); 2 and 3, C. C. Wackman.

Best display of fleeces from any county in California: Contra Costa County, 12 fleeces shown from a sheep population of 33,100.

Best range ram fleece: 1, G. F. Elliott; 2, John V. Withers (Paisley, Oregon); 3, C. C. Wackman.

Best group of three or more entries from a single exhibitor: Northern Coast Counties, 1, T. F. Baxter, Jr.; Middle Counties, 1, C. C. Wackman; 2, Patterson Ranch Co.; 3, Cheney & Manor.

Fleeces from Registered Sheep

American or Delaine Merino: 1, Marion Nobles; 2, Carrol Ornbaum; 3, F. M. Leford.

Rambouillet: 1 and 2, F. N. Bullard.

Corriedale: 1, 2, and 3, Crane Bros.

Romeldale: 1 and 2, A. T. Spencer & Sons.

Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Dorset and Southdown fleeces (one class): 1 and 2, Straloch Farm; 3, Howard Vaughn.

Sheep Importations

TWO Suffolk rams, twelve Suffolk ewes, and one Hampshire ram were recently imported from England by Mr. Dave Waddell of Amity, Oregon. Until April 27, British ports had been closed for several months due to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. On that date, however, American restrictions were removed, and importations will be permitted unless or until another outbreak requires quarantining by the United States.



The picture shown above of Cudahy's Puritan Dressed Lamb carcass was received too late for inclusion in the display of fancy grades of lamb merchandised under packers' special brands in the June Wool Grower (page 13).

The Cudahy Packing Company also sells selected cuts of lamb, cellophane wrapped, in special retailers' packages. The carcass shown above is not covered with the usual knitted bag or cellophane wrapping.

The Waddell importations were selected by Mr. Godfrey Priddy, manager of Glenwood Farm at Portland, Oregon. Glenwood Farm was the heaviest prize winner at the recent International Show at Chicago.

Mr. Luke Pasco, representative of other American sheep breeders, also had several small lots of imported Suffolks, Hampshires and Southdowns on the same ship. These are for breeders in the eastern states.

Stockmen Discuss Argentine Convention With President

OFFICIALS of sheep and cattle-men's organization presented the reasons for their opposition to the Argentine Sanitary Convention to President Roosevelt at an informal barbecue at the ranch of Elliott Roosevelt, Fort Worth, Texas, on May 13, following the conclusion of the President's fishing in Gulf waters.

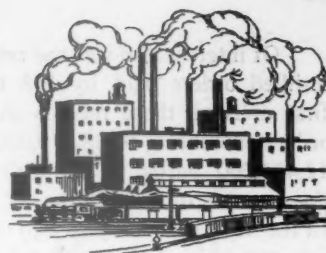
While no definite statement or promise was made by the President as to his future position in this connection, he said that action would be based on definitely determined facts and asked that a brief be submitted by the stockmen for his further consideration of the matter.

Among those present at the conference with President Roosevelt were: C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas, Vice President of the National Wool Growers Association; Roy Hudspeth, Sonora, Texas, President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Albert Mitchell and F. E. Mollin, President and Secretary, respectively, of the American National Live Stock Association; R. J. Kinzer, Secretary of the American Hereford Association; L. J. Wardlaw, Chairman of the Live-stock Sanitary Commission of Texas; B. H. Heide, Secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition.

Summer Meeting For Utah Wool Growers

THE Utah Association has announced its midsummer gathering for July 19 at Cedar City, to be followed on the 20th by a meeting of the Utah Wool Marketing Association. Speakers for the two days include C. B. Denman, R. C. Pollock, C. J. Fawcett, S. M. Jorgensen and F. R. Marshall. A feature of the second day will be the showing of the film "From Fleece to Fabric." Also at that session a round-table discussion of how the 1937 wool of the members of the marketing association is to be marketed.

National Wool Marketing



Corporation News Bulletin

Grower Owned and Operated

FROM the standpoint of either interest shown or volume of business transacted, the May wool market will undoubtedly stand at the bottom of the list in 1937. The market was unusually quiet during the early weeks, in spite of sellers, particularly order-buyers, dangling the bait of lower prices in front of manufacturers. The wools that they had to offer were mostly fleece wools, and to make them attractive 2 cents @ 3 cents a pound was cut from April quotations. Practically no territory wool was offered, as early contracted wools had been purchased at prices which for the most part would not permit their resale at prices comparable with those offered for fleeces. A few Texas wools were offered and sold, but where this happened it was mostly because they had been purchased under the market, or the seller was protected on the future market.

Foreign Wools

Foreign wools came in in sharply diminished supply, and except where they had been already purchased by the mills they were held in bond. Figures show imports of around 110 million pounds of apparel wool during the first five months of 1937, of which around 80 million pounds has moved out of bond. These foreign wools still in dealers hands are held at strong prices with no disposition being shown on the part of the owners to shade prices materially from those that were quotable sixty days ago. Trading in the foreign markets has been rather quiet. In the last week some sales have been held in Australia, but the wool offered was largely cleanup wool, and accordingly the sales price variously quoted "steady to easy" carries no great significance. Of interest is the fact that in the last ten days approximately 85,000 pounds of Australian wool has been reshipped, presumably to London markets.

More Action in Market at Close

Toward the latter part of the month increased buyer interest was shown and fleeces were quickly marked up fully a cent a pound. As this is written, it may be said that more buyers are putting on their white coats, examining wool, getting a line on the shrinkages and the character of the wool, jotting down in their little black books the asking

prices of the dealers, and apparently laying the groundwork for rapid trading as soon as they are ready to enter the market. Undoubtedly they would have been in sooner but for the heavy purchase of foreign wools made early and the pre-shearing contracts, which continue to look cheap on account of the lightness of shrink and quality of the wool.

On the other hand, sellers are checking their stocks to get out that wool which they can sell without putting the market up on themselves. In other words, examining that wool, and preparing to offer it, which they can turn at prices under their original estimated cost because of the attractiveness of the wool itself through lighter shrinkage and better staple. To us the trend is largely seasonal, as a check-back over the last thirty-six years reveals that the 1937 prices are following fairly closely the average yearly seasonal course.

Consumption Continues High

Of interest to every grower are the recent figures on consumption of wool released by the Department of Commerce and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. According to the figures, during the month of April manufacturers consumed the equivalent of 69,070,000 pounds of wool, figured on a greasy shorn basis. This brings the total consumed for the first four months of 1937 to 225,025,000 pounds, which represents an increase of 9 per cent over the same period of 1936. Furthermore, if we would estimate, on the basis of recent months, the May consumption and add that to what has already been consumed, it shows that these mills have used the equivalent of practically 67 per cent of the expected 1937 domestic clip, and the year is less than half gone.

Further analyses of supplies show, and here no absolutely accurate figures are available and, accordingly, estimates must be used, that mills have had available around 350,000,000 pounds of wool from which, should you deduct the estimated consumption of around 280,000,000 pounds, would mean that the time when they must actively enter the market again, at least temporarily, is not far distant. This is further borne out by the increasing interest shown that we just mentioned.

Of interest also was the release during the month on the unfilled orders held by 138 manufacturers. Around the first of April these records showed a back-log of unfilled orders amounting to 58,170,000 yards of men's wear cloth, 12,473,000 yards of women's wear cloth and 2,617,000 linear yards of auto cloths, or a total of 73,260,000 yards. In the same period a year ago the back-log of unfilled orders was approximately 51,867,000 yards, so the back-log this year represented an increase of 41 per cent. In addition there was a back-log of knitting and weaving yarns of around 22,000,000 pounds, and stocks of only 3,000,000 pounds. Of this back-log, around 7,000,000 yards of cloth was estimated as being on government orders, of which, we understand, more are to be given shortly. True, there is a little quietness in the piece-goods market at the present time, but studies of past markets reveal this to be largely seasonal.

Dust Reported in Northwest

As to the wool itself. As is usually the case, the early shorn wools are proving in general to be better than the later shorn wools from a shrinkage point of view. Dust storms reported in the Northwest are serving to make many of those wools heavy, according to the latest reports, and the fact that in some of those states feed conditions have not been overly favorable this winter due to the drought last year is not helping the staple. Wools from this section will do well to show any lighter shrinkage on the average than a year ago, and in some cases may run a little heavier, while wools from the southern and central parts of the territory states will probably finally average up a little less than those of a year ago.

Little Country Trading Reported

From all available reports, trading in the territory states continues at a minimum. Dealers are refusing to buy except where wool can be picked up at bargain prices, or prices that can be fully protected on the present market. The majority of growers, sensing the strength of their position, are refusing to attach any importance to the weakness of the spot market. The result is that a larger volume is moving directly to Boston to be handled as a consignment, as growers realize the natural advantage coming from having their wool stored along the Atlantic seaboard and where it will be available to mill buyers when they get ready again to enter the market with strong prices.

Shearing, according to reports from the territory states, is now either in full swing or it is rapidly drawing to a close. In contrast, in the fleece wool states wet weather had caused postponement originally, and now the desire of flock owners to get into the field has put it off a little longer.

Territory Market

Because of the conditions mentioned earlier, quotations on the present market on territory wools must be largely nominal. The asking prices of dealers for fine

wool in original bags of average to good staple length ranged from 95 cents to 97 cents, with no disposition to recede from these quotations on any volume of wool. On a few odd lots, and on territory wools of short length, some sales have been made from 90 cents to 92 cents, with eight-months' Texas and California available in small lots around 90 cents. There has been a small amount of graded territory three-eighths combing wool sold from 87 cents to 90 cents, but this wool might be a little on the fine side. There have been one or two sales of twelve-months' Texas wools around 92 cents, but it was reported that the seller had protected himself on the Future Market.

Fleece Wools

In the fleece wools, where the bulk of transactions have occurred, early May quotations showed Ohio and Michigan country packed three-eighths and quarter-blood at around 39 cents and 40 cents, with bright Missouri within the same price range. The recent strength to the fleece market, however, has lifted these values. Forty-two cents and 43 cents have been paid for graded three-eighths Ohio at Boston. Bright Missouri have brought 40 cents to 41 cents, Iowa wools around 37 cents, medium Dakota semi-bright wools at 35 cents. To the grower, this had meant prices of from 30 cents to 35 cents, but with only a small amount bringing the latter price, while sales of fine wools from that section have resulted largely in the grower receiving from 26 to 28 cents. Even considering this added strength, there is no question but that these fleece wools are out of line with the nominal quotations on territory wools and, accordingly, further strength here will have to develop before territories can rise above their present levels.

Growers Should be Congratulated

We feel growers throughout the country should be congratulated on the firm stand they have taken in refusing, for the most part, to accept the lower bids offered. Had growers, particularly in the territory states, shown any disposition to weaken, undoubtedly we would be faced with a sharply lower market than that which existed. As it is, we feel that if growers will continue to hold back, within a short time the wool market will follow the upward trend of other commodities, as practically all factors reflect strength to the market.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation is still prepared to make liberal advances to the growers, and we feel that as growers get behind this movement, which permits an orderly marketing of this wool in line with mill demands, we can be instrumental in not only stabilizing but in materially strengthening the market. Wool today should be worth as much as it was during the late winter months, and the National is refusing to consider the sale of the consigned wools at this time, except in cases where growers demand the immediate sale of their clip.

Do You Want to Get MORE MONEY

Out of Your Wool?

*By J. Frank Dings, Chief Appraiser,
National Wool Marketing Corporation*

IT IS probably safe to say that growers have it in their own hands to increase the value of their wool, regardless of the market, by two to three cents a pound, simply by seeing to it that their wool is properly sheared, tied, and sacked.

If you have a minute now, suppose we open up some sacks of wool such as you will find in the warehouse of the National Wool Marketing Corporation in Boston, and comment on what we find. Before we do, however, regardless of what we find I will say that conditions today are considerably better than they were even five years ago. Growers as a whole are doing a much better job in putting up their wool.

Here's a sack that looks rather heavy, and there's a musty smell coming from it. Notice some of the fleeces are a dark brown? Now, the reason here is simply that this wool was sheared when the wool was still damp. It's entirely possible that the shearing crew went out and handled the tops of the sheeps' backs, found them to be dry in the morning and decided that they were ready for shearing. But the chances are they didn't look at the bellies, which were still damp from the dew on the grass, with the result that they were sheared and packed damp. When the buyer handles these fleeces, he is probably either going to pass them up or else discriminate against them as far as price is concerned. In other words, the cardinal rule is that the fleece should always be dry before it is sheared.

There are some other fleeces over here in this pile that we might look at. Notice the chaff and corral dirt that's in the wool. Here's a case where a man didn't follow out rule number 2, and that is, be sure that you shear on a clean, dry surface. You will find that a good smooth board floor makes an ideal place—or even on burlap—but it must be clean.

Handle this fleece here. Notice those little short pieces of wool only about one-quarter to a half inch long? They are second cuts. This shearer probably had in the back of his mind when he was through he was going to have the sheep look real smooth, and forgot about the wool. Now, when that wool goes through the combing plant there is going to be quite a weight of noils, so, I am afraid if a buyer finds many of these short wools he is going to ask us to take off two cents a pound. It's a pretty good idea to remind your shearers that the wool can't run away and



J. Frank Dings

if they don't get it this year they can get it next year. If you do that it will improve the value of your wool.

Notice these black hairs in the fleeces? I'll tell you what that comes from. This shearer was shearing some sheep of black faces and shanks, and after he got through he rolled the black fibers right in the middle of the fleece. Now they are hopelessly commingled, and the buyer that closely examines that fleece knows that he will have to put it in the dark cloth. Accordingly, it isn't worth so much as wool without the black fibers. The loss he is going to have to take would have been omitted if he had simply packed the black wool separately, and that doesn't make any difference if we talk about a whole fleece or a few head and shank fibers.

Do you want to see the effect of tags on wool? Look at these fleeces here. This grower didn't tag his sheep; he has left some heavy, damp green tags inside. They are simply drawing moisture; you see the wool is moldy and discolored, and again they are going to cut down on the value of this wool. The thing to do is always to tag the sheep, but then pack the tags separately; don't clip them off and throw them inside of some fleece. You will find some growers who do that.

A lot has been said and written about using paper twine, but not everyone has heard about it yet. Probably this grower didn't mean to use binder twine, but he did use it, and that's going to mean that this wool will not meet favor with the buyers because in the processing you will see sisal fibers clinging to the wool, and they will stay there right through scouring and combing. Actually, what will happen is that a girl will have to pick them out after the



Black fleeces packed in with white.

cloth is made. Is there any wonder, accordingly, that they discriminate against wool that is not tied with paper twine?

I wonder what makes that fleece look so dirty and dingy. It's not very attractive, is it? Well, here's the reason. This shearer tied it with the weather side out. Let's open it up and tie it the other way. Notice the difference? Always insist that your shearers roll the fleece with the flesh side out. It will then present a much brighter and more attractive appearance. The best way is to fold the fleece in from the sides and then roll it from the tail to the neck. This will bring the shoulder and sides, the best part of the fleece, to the outside. You will notice in those piles of graded wool we have made up here, that our pile-maker has put the bright fleeces with the flesh side on the outside; that makes the pile more attractive to the buyer. You want to do the same thing with your individual fleeces.



This isn't a very clear picture, but it gives an idea of the labor involved in picking sisal out of cloth.

Then here's some wool on which the grower evidently used some tar or common house paint to brand his sheep. By the size of the brand, evidently, he thought he was branding cattle. Now it is necessary, of course, to brand your sheep, but you want to remember that all that branding paint has to be removed before the wool can be manufactured. So, make a small mark and use a branding fluid that does not carry an excessive quantity of insoluble substance.

Now, we could spend quite a little time going through this wool, but I am not going to repeat all the rules, you know them. But I do want to go over this one thought again, and that is, if you will just observe the well-known rules of putting up your wool properly and think of your wool from the standpoint of the buyer, that is, how it is going to appear to him, he'll pay you more for your wool.

Who Paid The Most For Marketing His Wool?

IT had been one of those hot May days, and the three men had been wrestling 300-pound bags of wool from the trucks into waiting freight cars since early morn. Each had helped the other load his year's wool clip, and now with bottles of cold beer they were washing down the heavy dust that had hung around the cars all day.

Their names—it doesn't matter. We will call them John, Joe and Harry. It was John who spoke first.

"Well, my wool's gone—sold—and the money's in the bank. You fellows may get more for your wool, but where I will come out ahead is that it didn't cost me anything but a little gas to market my wool. That's why I always sell my wool right here at home. There's no freight, no commission, no warehousing, or any of these other expenses that are tacked on to your wool."

"Maybe you are right," spoke up Joe, "but it won't cost me much. I am shipping my wool down to D—— where there is a big warehouse. They are going to store my

wool, and then sell it a little later. All my expenses will be the freight from here to there, and that is only 150 miles. The warehousing won't cost much. They give me a couple of months' free storage, and the commission charge won't run over a cent to a cent and a half a pound unless I want them to grade it out.

"Here's where I will be ahead of you, John. If you have gone back and checked over this wool market you would find that eight years out of nine the market is the lowest at shearing season. I figure the market will be enough better in the fall to pay all the costs of selling the wool and show a little profit. I figure this wool market is just like our lamb market would be if we would all load our lambs and ship them out to Denver the same day, or even the same week. There are too many of you fellows who sell in the spring, and you just break the market. My thought is we ought to try to distribute the wool over the entire year.

"Maybe I am wrong, but I don't think, in any case, it is going to cost me as much as it does Harry, here. You know he is shipping his wool clear to Boston to the National Wool Marketing Corporation. That is that co-op concern. He is going to have to pay the freight to Boston, com-

mission, and possibly some other charges. It is going to cost him more than either of us to get his wool marketed. Isn't that right, Harry?"

"Well," Harry spoke up, "let's have another bottle of beer, then get me a piece of paper. I will show you fellows in black and white that it isn't going to cost as much to market my wool as it is costing either one of you."

The bottles of beer were brought, and Harry started figuring.

"Now, let's see. The first expense is freight. That wool has to move from our town to the East. Records show that 95 per cent of the woolen and worsted mills in this country are on the Atlantic seaboard. Whether I pay the freight, or whether the dealer who bought the wool pays the freight, or whether the mill buyer that you hope will come out and buy your wool, Joe, pays the freight, it comes out of the wool. You will agree that any buyer who bids on your wool out here is going to consider this freight when he buys the wool. He is not going to pay the same price for our wool here that he can buy wool for in Boston, if he has to pay freight on top of it. It is just a question whether it comes directly out of my pocket or indirectly out of yours, it all amounts to the same thing. Don't you agree?"

"Yes, I guess you are right," chorused the other two.

"Now, let's look at another expense. You said you are going to have to pay a warehousing charge, Joe, but that they are giving you 60 days' free storage. Well, I am going to pay for warehousing too, at the same rate they are charging you, but I am getting four months' free storage, so my wool is going to actually cost less than yours. John, you figure you are not paying storage at all. You sold your wool to a dealer. He ships that wool to Boston and is going to put it in storage, isn't he? He is going to store it there for four or five months. Now, all those fellows back there rent their warehouses, or else they store the wool in public warehouses, so that dealer is going to pay the storage. Don't you suppose he figured that out when he made his bid? You would, and Joe here, would do it. In other words, that storage is charged against all wool that doesn't move directly from this point here right to the mill. So, I guess we are even there, but I have a little advantage because I am getting four months' free storage.

"Now I am going to get an advance on my wool, and I have to pay interest on that advance. What about these other fellows? This dealer that bought your wool, John, had to borrow that money from the bank. He has to pay interest, so he considers the interest when he makes the bid. Joe, if you get an advance, you will have to pay interest on that money too. I know my money is coming to me at actual cost, so that is another expense that you fellows aren't a bit better off on than I am.

"When the wool is sold to the mills, there is a sales discount, that is, if the mills pay within ten days from the time they take the wool, their bill is discounted 1 per cent. That is going to happen when my wool is sold: It is going to happen when the dealer sells your wool, John, and it is going to happen to you, Joe, when your wool is finally sold.

Again, it is going to be just a question of whether we pay it directly or indirectly. So, again we are even.

"You brought up about my having to pay commission. I am going to pay a commission of 2 cents a pound. Of course, John, you didn't have to pay any commission, but I figure that is cheaper than what you really had to pay."

"What do you mean by that, Harry?" broke in John.

"It cost the dealer something when Jim Smith came out to buy your wool. They give a commission for buying wool, which, I understand, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound, or a guaranty that amounts to about the same thing. The dealer considered that when he bid on your wool. Now you remember Smith brought a fellow out from Boston to look at your wool. That cost something. There is his salary, and his expenses. It is safe to say that it costs the dealer another $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound at least for all of these head buyers they have out on the road, when you take into account their salary and expenses.

"Sometimes this wool makes money, and sometimes it doesn't, and those big houses in Boston have an overhead. They are in the business, just as you and I are, to make money. They try to make a profit on every pound of wool—let's not make it too strong—say 1 cent a pound for speculative margin, and to take care of part of their overhead. Now, when you compare my 2-cent commission and all the rest of my expenses with what dealers must charge up against the wool they buy, you will find, John, that you had to pay more on your wool in marketing costs than I did. On the average it figures better than 6 cents a pound here in the territory states, and then you have to take into consideration that you are selling your wool at the low point in the wool market."

"By golly; I guess you are right," said John. "The trouble is I never sat down and figured it on paper before. The drinks are on me. Let's have another bottle."

"But you are not proving to me that it costs less to market your wool than it does mine," said Joe, "though I can see you are getting it down a cent or more less than John here."

"All right! I will check up with you. You are going to pay a commission, you say, of around 1 cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents as against my 2 cents. Who are you going to sell that wool to? If that wool down there is sold to a dealer, then you have to add in, in addition to that cent, the same dealer costs of sending their buyers out here, and the same speculative margin that you would if you sold the wool to them right here at the loading point, haven't you?"

"Yes," said Joe, "but I am going to try to sell my wool direct to the mills."

"All right! Suppose you do. The mills are going to have to send a man out here. That is going to cost them more than it would cost them in Boston. Don't you think they are going to consider that? They won't pay more for wool here than they will there. If it costs them more to buy out here they will pay you less. I have heard it on mighty good authority that the mills are frank to say that they will pay 1 cent a pound more for wool that they can inspect and handle in Boston than they will for wool that they have

to buy sight unseen, or that they have to come out here to see. You add that 1 cent to the commission you are going to pay, and to the margin that the mill is going to take off because they have to send a man out here, and you will find your costs higher than mine.

"But that is not all. Here's something else. When I ship to the National my wool is stored in their big Neponset warehouse, which is right down near the ocean, and you know as well as I do that wool picks up moisture. Last year my wool picked up enough weight so that it amounted to 1/2 cent a pound on all the wool I shipped. You know, when you ship to the National, and they are one of the few houses that do, you get the actual Boston weight of the wool. Now, you will agree I should allow for that in figuring the cost of marketing.

"Here is something else. You know that the National is our own firm. They have made a profit in the last five years of around a million dollars that is all credited to the account of our local associations, and we fellows own these local associations. That amounts to just a little less than 1/2 cent a pound on every pound I have shipped in. If I will deduct that, in addition to my gain in weight, that means that it cost me under 4 cents a pound to market my wool. That is considerably less than if I had sold it to the

dealer, and it is still less than you are going to have to pay Joe, because I will venture the opinion that you will find your wool stored out here doesn't gain in weight.

"Besides, I have my wool in there where the buyers are, where they can look at it, and I will get more competition on my wool. I will have it sold by fellows who know what the values of wool are, know the shrink and the grade, and who are daily in touch with the market.

"Furthermore, those fellows will sell the wool, probably during the fall and winter months when it is usually the best market. They did that in 1935 and you know how much better off I was, and they did it in 1936, and I will bet that they are going to do it again this year. So, I say right now, and I have given you fellows the figures to prove it, you get the best of sales at the least cost when you market your wool cooperatively through the National.

"One other thing. There is another reason why I consign my wool to them, and that is they are practically the only house that doesn't buy wool. They only handle wool on consignments, so my wool isn't mixed with their wool."

"You win," chorused the other two. "The drinks are on us."

The Boston Wool Market Review

(Week Ended June 4)

THE broadening of interest on the part of buyers was shown in the Boston wool market during the past week. Actual buying, however, continued to be rather restricted, especially on fine and one-half blood wools. Prices were somewhat irregular on the fine domestic wools, but prices on medium wools showed a firming tendency on a very moderate pick-up in demand.

Prices tended to strengthen on medium fleece wools. Orders were fairly numerous on country-packed Ohio and Michigan wools in lots containing combing and clothing lengths, three-eighths and quarter blood grades together, at prices around 40 cents in the grease, delivered east. Most lots of this description offered at 40 cents were taken out of the market early in the week. Recent asking prices were mostly 41 cents or slightly above, but only a few buyers were reported to be taking wools at the higher quotations. A few lots of graded medium Ohio wools were sold on the Boston market at 42-43 cents in the grease for comb-

ing three-eighths blood. A little graded quarter blood Ohio wool was sold at 41 cents in the grease, but most houses wanted at least 42 cents late in the week. Other graded fleece wools were quiet, and quotations largely nominal.

Buyers gave western-grown wools an increasing amount of attention. Efforts were directed mostly to ascertaining the character and quantities of the new wools offered, and the prices at which they were held. Moderate quantities of a few wools were taken whenever buyers had urgent immediate needs to cover, or when they found occasional small lots offered at prices under the general prevailing quotations. Good French combing length fine territory wools and good twelve-months' Texas wools in original bags were held mostly at 95-97 cents, scoured basis, or above, although small lots were reported available occasionally at 90-93 cents, scoured basis. Graded combing three-eighths blood territory wools were sold by a few houses at mostly 87-90 cents, scoured basis. Most other lines of graded territory wools were quiet, except for an occasional call for sample bags, and quotations were steady to firmer, although largely nominal.

Inquiries were received on Australian and Montevideo wools. Few sales, however, were reported. Quotations were steady to firm.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

New Warehouse For Texas Concern

THE Schreiner Wool and Mohair Commission Company of Kerrville, Texas, is to abandon its 43-year-old stone warehouse on September 1, for a structure that will be the "last word" in modern design and structure. The new building will have a capacity of two million pounds and will make use of a new kind of insulation in the ceiling to reduce shrinkage of the wools stored there.

The late Captain Charles Schreiner, who founded the business of Schreiner Company, began operations in the old building in the days when it took two months to bring the wool from the ranch to the warehouse and when it seemed best to hide his money under the floor of the store at night, according to the legends that have grown up around the old building and its early owner.

A Range Man's Show

A SECOND annual sheep and wool show for range and commercial sheepmen was held in conjunction with the Solano County Fair at Dixon, California, May 15-16.

While there are innumerable fairs and shows, large and small, over the country every year, competition in them is limited largely to producers of stock of high breeding and special fitting. Recognition of the value of such shows in the improvement of the various breeds of sheep is given, but there is also a need for, and a similar value to be obtained from, competition between commercial sheep operators. And such competition was offered in the Solano County Fair and Stock Show. It was open to sheepmen of that county and sufficient prize money, a tidy sum of \$3500, was listed to bring out a large representation in each of the three divisions of the stock show: (1) Fat Lambs; (2) Stud Rams; (3) Range Rams.

Over 200 fat lambs competed in pens of five for the money allotted to that division. There were six groups, in five of which six awards ranging from \$75 to \$20 were made. In the fifth group, that for lambs sired by Southdown rams, only the first three awards of \$75, \$60 and \$50 were made. A \$100 championship award was also offered for the best pen of five lambs of any breed and won by Howard Vaughn of Dixon on his pen of lambs born between February 13 and 18, sired by a Southdown ram and out of crossbred Hampshire ewes. The lambs were unshorn and weighed a total of 366 pounds. In addition to their mother's milk, they had been fed oats and peas.

The awards in the fat lamb division were as follows:

Pen of Five Lambs Sired by Hampshire Rams: 1, J. J. Scally, Suisun; 2, Oscar Olsen, Bird's Landing; 3, Wm. Dawson, Dixon; 4, R. C. Hoyt, Bird's Landing; 5, J. M. Robinson, Rio Vista; 6, J. W. Jones, Dixon.

Pen of Five Lambs Sired by Suffolk Crossbred Rams: 1, E. M. Brown, Dixon; 2, F. S. Sparling, Dixon; 3, Elwood Peters, Dixon; 4, Wm. R. Anderson, Bird's Landing; 5, Carl Schmeiser, Dixon; 6, James Palmer, Dixon.

Pen of Five Lambs Sired by Suffolk Rams: 1, Vaughn & Brown, Dixon; 2, Otto Eggert, Dixon; 3, A. D. Dally, Dixon; 4, R. S. Currey; 5, C. B. Phillips, Dixon; 6, J. M. Robinson, Rio Vista.

Pen of Five Lambs Sired by Corriedale Rams: 1, Anderson Bros., Bird's Landing; 2, Ted Downey, Rio Vista; 3, W. R. Anderson, Bird's Landing; 4, Brownell Ranch, Suisun; 5, George Reddick, Dixon; 6, James Palmer, Dixon.

Pen of Five Lambs Sired by Shropshire Rams: 1, Anderson Bros., Bird's Landing; 2, C. B. Brann, Rio Vista; 3, George Reddick, Dixon; 4, W. A. Porter, Dixon; 5, Ted Downey, Rio Vista; 6, J. M. Robinson, Rio Vista.

Pen of Five Lambs Sired by Southdown Rams: 1, Howard Vaughn; 2, Brownell Ranch, Suisun; 3, Phil Grieve, Dixon.

All of the lambs shown in the fat lamb division were sold on the first day of the show, to prevent the inclusion of purebred lambs. The management of the show guaranteed a price at least one cent above the regular market price that day.

The range rams were shown in pens of five and competed for four awards (\$60 to \$20) in each class. First places were made as follows: Suffolks, Howard Vaughn, Dixon; Hampshires, Alex Johnson, Dixon; Corriedales, Mrs. L. J. Frost, Dixon; Rambouillets, Wm. Briggs, Dixon; and Suffolk-Crossbreds, Howard Vaughn.

In the division for stud rams, where four awards, grading from \$30 down to \$10, were offered, the winners of first places were as follows: Hampshire, J. D. Harper, Dixon; Suffolk, C. B. Phillips, Dixon; Rambouillet, Wm. Briggs, Dixon; Corriedale, R. C. Hoyt, Bird's Landing.

In pens of three purebred ram lambs, first prize money (\$50) was won by Alex F. Johnson of Dixon for Hampshires; Howard Vaughn of Dixon for Suffolks; R. C. Hoyt of Bird's Landing for Corriedales; and the Bloom Estate at Dixon for Shropshires. In a special class for Suffolk cross or grade ram lambs, A. D. Dally took first place; Howard Vaughn, second; C. B. Phillips, third; and F. Sparling, fourth, all exhibitors being from Dixon.

A total of \$350 was divided among the exhibitors in the wool show of the Solano County Fair, in two general

divisions, market grades and breeds. The outstanding classes in the show were those for half-blood combing and Corriedale fleeces.

R. C. Hoyt of Bird's Landing had the grand champion fleece of the show, the champion in the market classes and the champion in the purebred class. The latter was a Corriedale fleece and that of the market classes a half-blood combing.

Prizes for fleeces of highest estimated value went to Wm. Briggs of Dixon on a 12-months' fleece and to Robert Jickling of Elmira on an 8-months' fleece.

Prof. J. F. Wilson of the University Farm at Davis, California, was the judge of the wool show.

Airplanes for Coyotes

To The Wool Grower:

I AM writing you for the purpose of endeavoring to present a fair picture of how the coyote menace is being fought since the Biological Survey has taken charge of the work.

I am located six miles from the Canadian line, approximately half way across the state, and have been in my present location for 36 years. Coyotes have always bothered us to some extent, but since the bounty was taken off and the Biological Survey has handled things, the pests have increased to such an extent that a sheep is no longer safe for even a moment out of sight of the herder.

I have had many promises from official sources that government hunters would be assigned to work on my range, but none of these promises has yet been fulfilled, and needless to say the coyotes have been disturbed by the promises not at all.

Feeling that it was up to me to do something on my own initiative, I took the matter up with Mr. Ed Canfield, a well known aviator and coyote hunter. I offered him gas for his airplane and accommodation at my ranch if he would do what he could to eradicate the coyote pests from my ranging districts. He started in with his long experience to help him, and so great was his success that he would allow

me to only supply one barrel of gas. His average of 16 coyotes a day on my property was sufficient pay for him. When he left my ranch, his tally for the season was over 400 coyotes, which will give you a good idea as to how much I needed the services of a hunter. Had the bounty still been payable, Mr. Canfield would have remained on the scene until he had exterminated every coyote in the district, but as it was, he was forced to leave when the hunting became so scarce that it did not pay him to further operate in that field.

The seasonal report of the Biological Survey claims only 280 coyotes for its whole force for the month of March, and it is a certainty that these 280 beasts were killed at considerable cost to the taxpayer. Mr. Canfield about equalled the work of the government

bureau, and the splendid record was made at no cost to the taxpayers.

I believe there is room for serious thought in the above facts, and for that reason I am forwarding you the particulars. I am personally thoroughly convinced that the bounty system is much more effective and would at all times prove a bigger help to the sheepman. The incentive created by the payment of a bounty has always caused many experienced hunters and trappers to go after coyotes. As things now stand, we must depend upon government hunters, and their appearance has not yet been made on my range.

Upon reconsideration I find from my records that a government hunter was employed on my range a few years ago. He killed two coyotes in two weeks. Turner, Montana George Petrie

Wool Must Meet The Challenge of Competition

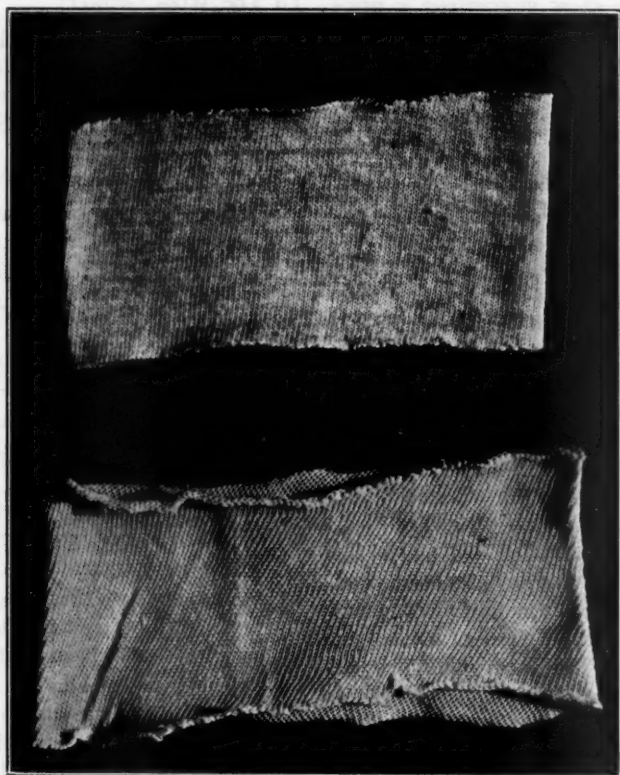
PERHAPS nothing can serve to better illustrate the vital importance of the wool promotion campaign, which is being carried on through Associated Wool Industries than the following news article which appeared in a recent important trade publication (Note: Women's Wear Daily, April 26):

Fall daytime wear is likely to make use of many more spun rayon weaves of lightweight woolen-like types, comparable to dressweight woolens. Not only cotton houses in the down town market and some silk houses are working on them, but for the first time this year woolen mills are weaving them, mixing the spun rayon yarn with a percentage of natural wool. Spun rayon yarns used by woolen mills are spun on the woolen system, those used by cotton houses are spun by the cotton system. Those made by woolen houses are naturally more woolen-like than those shown in the cotton market.

The significance of this article to wool growers is self-evident. Competitive fibers are increasing in volume and prestige, with heavy advertising campaigns to persuade consumers to want wearing apparel made from imitations of wool.

The wool and mohair promotion, supported by wool growers, wool merchants and wool manufacturers, has been vigorously conducted by Associated Wool Industries with outstanding success from the points of view both of increased prestige and fashion acceptance for woolens and worsteds. It deserves the most serious consideration and the fullest support by all those interested in the future of wool as a textile fiber. The force and direction of this nationwide, well-coordinated campaign have been proven, and the importance of continuance and expansion of work in hand is essential to assuring wool a place in the sun in the years ahead.

This activity benefits every wool grower. It should not be carried on at the expense of only 1 per cent of the growers, as it was last year. It is fair to expect each grower to subscribe his small share of 10 cents a bag on his clip.



How long must the American public put up with this?

Above: Section cut from the leg of a sock purchased in Red Bluff, California, and said by the merchant to be "ALL WOOL."

Below: Section cut from the same sock, and adjoining the one above, showing the COTTON removed from the "all wool" sock.

Analysis by the University of California showed these socks to be 47.5 per cent cotton.

MEN'S SUITS and SUIT FABRICS

"When the consumer undertakes to secure a new suit he finds himself pretty completely at the mercy of the seller," but there are some ways in which he may fortify himself. They are pointed out very convincingly in an article (Men's Suits and Suit Fabrics) appearing in the March, 1937, issue of Consumers' Digest, and through the courtesy of Consumers' Research, Inc., of Washington, New Jersey, a part of that article is reprinted here.

AS with automobiles, shoes, silverware, and many other commodities, so with men's suits—a high price does not necessarily represent superior value, and may in fact represent a poor one. When the high price does indicate a difference, it often is one merely of exclusiveness rather than of tangible quality. A \$50 suit as compared with a \$25 suit will generally not be made of more durable fabric nor be better styled, but it will have better trimmings and tailoring and on this account will probable give somewhat longer wear. Where fineness of finish is important to one's personal satisfaction or prestige, the \$50 suit is the more desirable garment, but where serviceability, good fit, and moderately high quality of tailoring or finishing are sufficient considerations, the \$25 suit will serve better.

When the consumer undertakes to secure a new suit he finds himself pretty completely at the mercy of the seller. One procedure which will all too often prove disastrous to the suit buyer is to deal with an unknown concern selling clothes through canvassing salesmen. The following quotation from a reply by C. B. Bond to a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission will serve to show what one is sometimes up against. (Note especially the last two sentences.)

Answering your complaint against C. B. Bond trading as World Woolen Company, et al, Docket No. 2100, will say that the World Woolen Company and C. B. Bond Company are no longer in business, having assigned for the benefit of creditors all assets of the above mentioned concerns on or about April 4, 1933. I am enclosing notice of auction sale taken from the New York American. Under the circumstances it seems as though there would be no benefit gained on my part in making a denial of any or all the complaint, however, will say that the complaint as a whole is caused directly by the type of salesmen who engage in this particular means of livelihood. Since

liquidating the World Woolen Company and the C. B. Bond Company I have started with capital furnished by friends of mine, a business under the trade style name of Manhattan Clothing Company as you will see by this letterhead . . . I know that the average salesman, in fact, 99 per cent of them operating in the direct selling field, misrepresent, exaggerate and make false statements in order to close a sale and secure the deposit which is their commission. We try in every way to keep the business as free from this sort of thing as possible, but in all my experience and from conversations I have had with my competitors, it seems that this is a fault which it is impossible to correct. * * *

The Federal Trade Commission has issued orders of restraint against several similar companies for misrepresenting their suits as "100% Pure Wool," "100% Virgin Wool," and "100% Pure Worsted," and as being made to measure, when in fact they consisted in large part of shoddy and were ready-made rather than custom-tailored. Sizing of these suits is inaccurate and the seller is little concerned with the welfare of his customer; the fit will almost certainly be much worse than that of the usual ready-made suit bought in a retail store. Companies of this type are too numerous to list by name here. They should not be considered at all by the consumer who is in search of honest value. Those who have bought these suits have too often found afterwards that they fell far short of the quality and workmanship claimed for them.

When it comes to judging a fabric merely from the appearance and feel, even tailors of long experience make mistakes. The desirable qualities of a fabric are well enough known in the textile trade, but progress in the direction of informative labeling, so much needed by the consumer, has been and continues to be very slow indeed.

* * *

In the absence of more detailed information, the consumer must learn to do the best he can for himself. If he desires long wearing qualities, he should learn to select a fine high-twist worsted instead of a woolen fabric (but serges and the hardest-finished worsteds tend to become shiny with wear). He should, moreover, be able to distinguish the preferred fabric by its appearance and feel. Worsted yarns are made of longer fibers and therefore in general have higher tensile strength and better wearing qualities than woollens, made of short fibers, uncombed. Whether the wearer selects a worsted (various types include hard-finished, unfinished, and tropical worsteds, worsted cheviots, and serges) for its wearing quality, or a woolen (such as flannels, home-spuns, wool cheviots, tweeds, broadcloths, cassimeres) for its softer appearance and feel, he should, if he desires good service, avoid a sleazy and loosely woven fabrics. Such loosely woven fabrics are to be distinguished by looking through them at a strong light. Napped fabrics will not give as satisfactory wear as unnapped fabrics because the nap rubs off and changes the appearance of the cloth and in most uses will give it a distinctly uneven appearance a long time before the cloth itself is worn through.

The consumer should examine a suit for tight sewing, carefully done, for well-fitted linings, smooth seams, and firmly secured buttons. Poorly tailored garments are likely to pucker at the shoulder seams and elsewhere. At the time the suit is altered, it may be advisable to have the pockets, which will be subjected to the most severe wear, replaced with a heavier material. A double thickness of cloth sewed to the lower back edges inside the trouser legs will serve to hold the trouser material itself away from the heels of the shoes and will protect the lower edges of the trousers from the rapid wear due to rubbing that usually occurs there. This addition does not show and will give a marked increase in the life of the trousers for most people.

Carpet Wools and The Tariff

(Continued from page 14)

"In crediting bonds with the quantity of imported wool or hair used, all wastes, except noils, whether valuable or not, shall be considered as having been used in the manufacture of the enumerated articles and due allowance shall be made therefor."

It is believed that indicates that the theory behind the regulation is that wastes are necessarily incurred in manufacturing carpets and the other enumerated articles, and that those wastes therefore constitute imported wool used in the manufacture of such articles.

MR. CROWTHER: That is certainly beating the Devil around the stump. That is part of the original wool that comes in, a valuable by-product, capable of being used for several other purposes. The intention was not that that waste, or any other valuable waste that was connected with it, should be used for any other purpose than was designated in the act.

Did not the Treasury Department realize that in writing those regulations?

MR. HIGMAN: Of course, I cannot answer, not having had a part in the preparation of the original regulations. But does not the same condition obtain with respect to certain other of the free or reduced rate of duty provisions where in the use of the imported material, which is accorded that privilege, residues result which are considered to have been used for the purpose which Congress specified in the act? For instance, leather is accorded the privilege of a 10 per cent rate of duty if used in the manufacture of shoes. Necessarily there must be some leather trimmings that result from the use of that leather in manufacturing shoes.

MR. CROWTHER: That is not a parallel case.

MR. HIGMAN: I do not believe those trimmings are subjected to any further assessment of duty.

MR. BUCK: How old are these customs regulations?

MR. HIGMAN: This particular regulation I am speaking of appeared shortly after the Tariff Act of 1922 was enacted.

MR. BUCK: Has it remained in effect in the same language and has it been interpreted the same way continuously since then?

MR. HIGMAN: I believe there has been no material change in language. When the regulation was repromulgated under the act of 1930, there was no change except such immaterial changes as the use of the phrase "enumerated articles" instead of "floor coverings," in order to include the additional articles which Congress had provided for in the law. I do not have the 1923 regulations here. * * *

MR. BUCK: It seems to have been pretty generally accepted for a long period.

MR. MARSHALL: The growers were not aware that there had been any such regulation or any such practice established. I am informed that it was worked out by agreement between the importers and the Treasury.

We feel, as growers, entitled to protection from the uses to which the wool goes, that we should at least have been made aware of such a proposition. But it was not until Tuesday that I was informed that these carpet wool noils are going in at a lesser rate than prescribed by paragraph 1105 and not until the gentleman read the regulation just now did I know that they were exempting waste from duty altogether.

We still maintain that the Congress plainly intended that they should be dutiable under 1105; when used for other than the uses enumerated in paragraph 1101.

MR. CROWTHER: Under the head of designated wastes given in 1105?

Publication of Regulations

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, sir. That is still our position. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that perhaps we have been remiss, but we do feel we are entitled to the protection from use of these materials, which will be further explained by the next witness. We had naturally, and I think not unreasonably, assumed that the paragraph 1105 rates were being applied to the materials diverted.

I was also informed by the Treasury on Tuesday that it was not until 1928 that the agreement was reached regarding the lesser duty on carpet wool noils and that it was then established at 12 cents, and after the Act of 1930 became law it was raised to 14 cents.

MR. BUCK: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? In 1928 the rate of 12 cents was established?

MR. MARSHALL: On carpet wool noils.

MR. BUCK: By a ruling of the Treasury Department?

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, sir.

MR. BUCK: And this was raised to 14 cents in 1930?

MR. MARSHALL: 1931 or 1932; after the act of 1930.

MR. BUCK: After the act of 1930. Now, were not those regulations promulgated publicly in some way so that you gentlemen could have been aware of them and could have protested?

MR. MARSHALL: I think we are reasonably diligent, as far as we can be. But we are located away out in Salt Lake City. I am quite well acquainted with the present Commissioner of Customs and some of his assistants, and I see them frequently, not always every year. But I never had knowledge of this situation until this morning, and I have been secretary of the association since 1920.

MR. BUCK: But these matters have been in print in Treasury Department decisions or elsewhere, have they not?

MR. MARSHALL: I presume so. But I am not surprised that it is now sought to have them given the sanction of Congress and an establishment in law, because I maintain that they are at least, to put it mildly, of very doubtful validity. * * *

MR. DINGELL: I presume if there is a ruling of any kind made by the Treasury Department, or a reversal, certainly your association will be notified, because they would be the beneficiaries of such a ruling.

MR. MARSHALL: Well, that has not been the practice.

MR. REED: How long have you been secretary of the National Wool Growers Association?

MR. MARSHALL: Since 1920.

MR. REED: When they are promulgating these rules and regulations, do they not give you notice, or call you in?

MR. MARSHALL: No, sir.

MR. REED: How many members are in your organization?

MR. MARSHALL: Our organization primarily consists of twelve affiliated state associations. They have a combined membership of between six and seven thousand wool growers.

MR. REED: How much wool do they produce?

MR. MARSHALL: The bona-fide members of the association through that arrangement produce at least 25 per cent of the wool grown, or around 100,000,000 pounds.

MR. REED: Do you not think when a question of this kind comes up in connection with administration, which affects one of our domestic industries, where the protection of the revenue is concerned, that it would be rather helpful when these rulings are being promulgated that they should call you in and at least talk with you about them?

MR. MARSHALL: I think we should have been notified.

MR. REED: You are quite positive you never were?

MR. MARSHALL: I am quite positive. Prior to going with the National Wool Growers Association, I was in the government's service.

MR. REED: This particular regulation was issued in 1932?

MR. MARSHALL: You mean the one that was recently read?

MR. REED: Yes. Was that issued in 1932?

MR. HIGMAN: The regulation I read was article 499(d), of the Customs Regulations of 1931, signed by the Secretary on January 6, 1932.

MR. REED: Was a part of that regulation changed to some extent?

MR. HIGMAN: That regulation—

MR. COOPER (interposing): He stated this entire regulation was brought forward from 1923.

MR. REED: That is what I understood.

MR. HESTER: It is in book form, and most of the people who do customs business with the government have copies of the book.

Mr. REED: That may be, but they were not called in before the rules were promulgated.

Mr. HESTER: When Congress desires an agency of the government to consult with industry in connection with rules and regulations, they require that to be done in a statute. Take, for instance, the F. A. A. Act in connection with the issuance of permits.

Mr. REED: I personally think it is high time that we took some steps to give our local industries a little chance for their life.

I do not think we should pass a statute establishing a certain condition and certain principles for the protection of our industries, to obtain revenue, and then proceed to carry that into effect by regulations unknown to the industry and unknown to Congress.

Mr. DINGELL: On the other hand, is it not logical to assume that the Association of Wool Growers has a legal staff and a research organization who prepare data for them, and that they should know what affects them? Here is a provision that is fifteen years old, and yet they did not know until today that it affects them.

Mr. COOPER: It is in a published book, available to the public.

Mr. REED: But not published until these rules have been promulgated.

Mr. DINGELL: I assume it might be a possible reflection on their own staff.

Mr. REED: I still believe the Congress represents the people of the United States and not the importers.

Mr. MARSHALL: I would like to say that the wool growers do not actually employ legal help.

Mr. McCORMACK: Who was Secretary

of the Treasury when the first promulgation was made in 1920?

Mr. HESTER: I believe Mr. Mellon was Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McCORMACK: Who was Secretary when these other promulgations took place?

Mr. HESTER: I think that was Mr. Mills.

Mr. COOPER: The next witness is Mr. C. J. Fawcett.

Mr. C. J. Fawcett, General Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, presented to the House Ways and Means Committee in the hearings on House bill 6738 an exhibit of different types of noils from carpet wools and gave a concise description of them and the articles which might be manufactured from them.

With The

Women's Auxiliaries

National Committees for 1937

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Mrs. Jack Edwards, 158 N. Ridge Avenue, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Flagstaff, Arizona; Mrs. Walter Becket, Heppner, Oregon; Mrs. Edmond Meyer, Ritzville, Washington; Mrs. Sylvester Broadbent, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. George Rugg, Pilot Rock, Oregon; Mrs. Garner Barrett, Heppner, Oregon; Mrs. Robert Lockett, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Kenneth Chalmers, Hartsel, Colorado; Mrs. A. P. Tules, 223 Vine St., Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Gene Campbell, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Frank Chapman, Pendleton, Oregon; Mrs. J. R. Eliason, 1606 E. 4th East, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Jerry Lee, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Gaylord Madison, Echo, Oregon; Mrs. F. Robertson, Twin Falls, Idaho; Mrs. Archie Prior, Yakima, Washington; Mrs. R. A. Jackson, Goldendale, Washington; Mrs. Neil Robertson, Echo, Oregon.

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HISTORIAN: Mrs. Harlan Hill, Prosser, Washington.

Material for this department should be sent to:

Mrs. Emory C. Smith,
National Press Correspondent,
Fruitland, Utah.

Before Vacation

MAKE out your program for fall for your state and county fairs. Let us give prizes for 4-H Club work and help those groups all we can.

Don't forget to have social programs as "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Please send me your best lamb recipes for publication, also picnic programs.

Can we do more to make better markets in the small towns? The complaint everywhere I go in the small towns is: "We can't get lamb when we want it." These little markets multiplied by thousands mean a wonderful market. Ask the men how to do it. Have your programs for cooking schools ready, as these are our best advertisers. The Safeway Stores have carried on a special sale week for spring lamb since 1932, which has helped stimulate the market.

Let the good work go on!

Mrs. W. P. Mahoney,
National President

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

OREGON

Umatilla County Chapter No. 4

ON May 8, 1937, the Umatilla County Chapter No. 4 held its regular monthly meeting at Stephen's Luncheonette with eleven members and one guest present, and Mrs. W. R. Wyrick, President, presiding.

The high light of the afternoon was the interesting and educational talk given by Miss Frances Clinton on the subjects, "Furniture Arrangement" and "Curtains and Draperies." We feel the ladies are getting some very worthwhile information as well as real enjoyment out of the meetings when such subjects are given.

Plans for the coming annual picnic were discussed and committees appointed. This picnic will be held on the second Sunday in June on Battle Mountain Park, at which place we expect to have a very enjoyable time.

Louise A. Chapman, Secretary

Baker Chapter No. 2

THE Baker Chapter No. 2 of the Women's Auxiliary to the Oregon Wool Growers held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Ira Staggs, Mrs. F. Phillips acting as assisting hostess, on May 5, 1937. Fifteen members were present at the meeting, at which Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Vice President, presided.

The afternoon was spent in working on the quilt being made by the chapter.

It has been decided that meetings will be continued throughout the summer months and it is planned to hold a Penny Party within the next few weeks.

The attendance prize was drawn by Mrs. Wellman.

Mrs. Louis Osborn, Secretary

WASHINGTON

Yakima Chapter

THE Women's Auxiliary to the Washington Wool Growers, Yakima Chapter, held its regular monthly

meeting on May 21, 1937, at the home of Mrs. George Jackson, with Mrs. William Watt, President, presiding. Luncheon was attractively and tastefully served to fourteen members.

The auxiliary page from the National Wool Grower was read by Mrs. Jack Goodwin. The members enjoy learning of the activities carried on by other chapters of the National Auxiliary and keeping in touch through this medium. We recommend it as a means of instilling new ideas into the different chapters as well as keeping us acquainted with the various personages connected with the auxiliary.

Election of officers was held, the same officers being installed for the coming year. The revised constitution of the chapter was adopted for future use.

Eschbach's Park will be the scene of our annual picnic to be held on June 15, and we are all eagerly anticipating this event.

Mrs. Archie Prior, Secretary

UTAH

Salt Lake Chapter

THE ninth and last regular meeting of the year of the Salt Lake Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers was held in the lounge of the Belvedere Hotel, Monday, May 10, 1937, the officers having arrangements in charge. A plate luncheon was served to twenty members and guests.

Mrs. Julian Neff, President, presided at the business session. Mrs. William Oswald gave a report of the Salt Lake Council of Women's last meeting.

Written reports covering their respective work for the past year were read by each of the officers and chairwomen of the various committees, and handed to the Secretary for filing.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason spoke of our Chapter's joining the Federated Women's Clubs and suggested that a letter be written informing them of our action.

The following officers were voted in by acclamation, to act during the coming year: Mrs. Julian Neff, President;

Mrs. Lucy B. Seely, Vice President; Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Secretary; Mrs. I. H. Jacobs, Treasurer; Mrs. William Oswald and Mrs. Heber Bennion, new directors.

The motion was made, seconded, and carried, that all reports submitted by the officers and chairwomen of committees, be accepted.

Mrs. Parley Dansie graciously made the motion that the officers of the past year be given a vote of thanks for their work. This motion was heartily approved by all.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason gave a few words of appreciation for the loyal support given her as national president by all the chapters.

Mrs. J. R. Edgehill thanked the ladies for the gracious card of cheer which was sent her by the Cheer Committee during the time she was ill.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Secretary

American Fork

THE P.A.A.L. Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary at American Fork, Utah, held a meeting and luncheon on April 14 at the home of Mrs. Ruben Chipman. It was presided over by Mrs. Thelma Adamson, Vice President, and twelve of the thirteen members were present.

Musical selections were given by Anna Bell Smith, June Stewart and Cleo Pridey. Mrs. Adamson talked on the Cancer Drive, and a book review was given by Elodia Roberts.

There was a good representation at the May 12 meeting held at the home of Mrs. Maud Roberts and presided over by Mrs. Mark Coddington, President. This was in the form of a "Pot Luck" party, preceded by community singing and games.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on September 8 at the home of Mrs. Mark Coddington.

Maud Roberts, Secretary

SINCE wool fibers are injured by heat and chemicals, it is better to reduce the amount of pressing and dry cleaning of garments to a minimum.



—Knee deep in June—Nineteen thirty-seven—

Where big gates swing on little hinges
Where the hoss is still a need—
To the men who ride the ridges
Where the sheep und cattle feed.

Riding sorrels und bays und buckskins
Pie-balls, pinto blacks und roans
Ride 'em straight up, climbing skyward
Ride 'em till they know there rode.

Some day some good hoss vill "pile 'em"
Coming down from in the blue
Only those who try 'em—ride 'em—
Only those who try, are thrown.

So it is in life's great battle
All life's prizes must be won.
Those who see life from the "grandstand"
Miss the thrill of work well done.

THIS month of June our boy who is graduating from high school asked Mamma und me to come to school to meet his teacher. Meeting the school faculty at the end of a school year is like having the barber show you the back of your head after a hair cut, when it's too late to do anything about it.

Our boy in introducing Mamma und me to his American problem teacher said, "Mr. Humpherys, I would like to present my sponsors, Mr. und Mrs. Spraynozzle." "MY SPONSORS." Mamma said it made her feel like one of Jack Benny's six delicious flavors that failed to jell. In the house in the family circle my boy calls me Dad, at work on the ranch with the hands he calls me "Butch," und now this "Sponsor" thing. Vell it's all right vid me—Dad, Butch or Sponsor. He is our boy und Mamma und me are proud of him—a spark plug from the old fliver.

Joe Bush says the workshop of the world, where the world's work is being done, has many problems the American problem teachers of the school pass up or don't know about.

I wonder if our boy's American problem teacher ever tried to keep 2,000 head of sheep going down a dusty trail between green fields of unfenced alfalfa, or keep 1,000 turkeys in a dusty corral when just over the fence grasshoppers were hopping in green meadows.

America has many problems that this generation will pass on to the young ladies und gentlemen who in this month of June, 1937, are stepping from the schoolroom into the workshop of the world. To be able to write right und

talk right vill be important; to make themselves understood; to understand others who would hide the real meaning of their thoughts beneath the words they write un speak—all are important. But most important, Joe Bush says, is to have the ability to think right—the desire to be right und the courage to do right.

By the end of this month of June some high school graduates will slip on a sport shirt, white trousers, white shoes und enjoy a vacation between their last year in high school und their first year in college. Others will roll a bed roll, put on a calico shirt, a pair of "Levi's," old work shoes und set out on a still hunt for a job. If they show up this fall to enter college it will mean that they have been successful in their quest for a job. If any such apply for a job to you who read this, stretch a point. He's just a boy trying to get somewhere.

As we go about from hither to yon, Joe und me hear so much of vhat tomorrow may bring, expressions of fear, doubt, too much of looking back at the flesh pots of the Egypt that we knew; looking back through the fog und the shadows; permitting the weight of the depression to disturb our faith in our God, our Country, our neighbor, even so, our faith in ourselves. That is bad medicine—bad for us—und it sets a bad example for the boys und girls whose life is all in the future. "Build for yourself a strong box. Fashion each part vid care. Put all your heartaches in it. Leave all your troubles there. Hide there all thought of failure. They are neither your rod or staff. Und while they smother beneath you, just sit on the lid un laugh."

Fear is nothing but a shadow. The old und the new may be in conflict but the building material of yesterday und today is much the same. The pattern may change, but the building of the state of the nation will go on—it must go on.

Change in building, change in the tools at hand, change in the laws—all things are always changing. "He who always walks in the footsteps of another vill never make a discovery or blaze a trail."

In Joe Bush's scrapbook it reads:

That when the last stone crumbles in distant after years
The spirit never stumbles, but a stronger structure rears
When arm in arm embracing, she serves as a guide to truth
The future bravely facing, beneath the wand of youth.

Peter Spraynozzle

[Editor's Note: The above is printed in the style used by Peter Spraynozzle in his weekly broadcast from Salt Lake City for the Original Utah Woolen Mills.]

THE LAMB MARKETS

IN MAY

Ogden

THE downward revision of the lamb market at the close of May resulted in a drop that pulled prices \$1.25 below April's close and \$2 below the established price at the end of May one year ago. The lower market, resulting probably from liberal supplies from southwestern states, arrived just as Colorado feedlot and California spring lambs were practically cleaned up and the western producing and feeding areas stopped for a brief pause before resuming their business of supplying the eastern lamb consuming areas from the northwestern states. As a matter of fact, lambs from that territory are starting to get underway at present writing, with several consignments already in and others being scheduled to load the first week of June. Reports indicate a normal movement of good quality lambs. The ranch lambs that have reached the market up to date from the Twin Falls, Buhl and Rogerson districts are being quickly absorbed into the trade at prices indicating that the quality is there.

The tales of woe issued from California during the early part of the year proved to be quite accurate, as the eastward movement numbered 333,026 head as compared with 471,470 head up to this time a year ago. An increased demand for lamb on the West Coast together with the smaller production naturally resulted in a smaller movement east than is usual. A larger proportion of these were feeders as shortened supplies of grasses hampered a complete rounding out.

At the close of April good Utah lambs were going over the scales at \$12 per hundred. About the middle of May these same lambs were going at \$12.25 and shortly thereafter began to slide. First arrivals from Idaho were selling at \$11.50 a few days later, wethers doing around \$7.50 and ewes up to \$4. At the month's close the

Idahos were selling at \$10.75, with yearling wethers bringing \$8 and ewes \$3.

What the next few weeks will bring forth is problematical. Northwestern supplies will begin to fill in the gap out west during June and, with Texas cleaning up her large offerings, will assume the important role of providing eastern packers with their kill, along with the Middle West and the southern states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. What effect these events will have on the price cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy; however, we will be back on this page again next month, not dealing with any forecast, but giving you a resume of operations during the month of June.

D. F. Estes

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for the month of May were 76,990, which was 32,875 less than April, but 822 more than May a year ago. The supply of fed woolled lambs was all gone by the end of the first week in May, the last of which sold at \$12.15. A few loads of Arizona, California, and Idaho springers were received during the month, and sold mostly \$11@12.25. Native springers were coming freely the last ten days and prices suffered a setback. Such classes were selling up to \$13.25 during the third week, but with increased supplies prices worked lower, the closing top being \$11.75 with a load of Idaho's on the last day at \$11.50. A big part of the month's receipts were Texas clipped lambs, the total from this state being 37,619. Considering the number of clips at this and other markets, prices held up well. At the high time best sold at \$10.35, but by the close \$8.50 was the best figure. Aged sheep also show some loss during the month. On the close best clipped ewes sold at \$4.50, with yearlings \$7.50@8.25, and old wethers and twos \$5@6.50.

H. H. Madden

Chicago

EARLY June found the live mutton market dependent on Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. Seasonal revision of prices was in progress, with a prospect of reasonable stabilization when the quotation list had been trimmed to a level where the dressed market indulges in fewer antics. At the sharp declines effected during the last week of May, the trade was in stronger strategic, if not statistical, position, but violent fluctuations of 25 to 50 cents per hundred overnight and \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred within a calendar week are not reassuring.

Fleece values considered, lambs are not realizing excessive prices, and compared with other species, the price basis is reasonable. A few long-fed steers are selling anywhere from \$13 to \$15 per hundred; \$10.50 to \$12.50 buys the bulk of the corn-fed crop. Hogs got out of an all-winter rut late in May when average cost at Chicago advanced \$1.50 per hundred to \$11.50, and veal calves are on a \$9 to \$10.50 basis. All meats are vending at prices calculated to test consumer buying power and yet no serious trouble has been experienced at the distribution stage. A cleanup of the old crop of fed lambs, shorn and in the fleece, has been effected on a profitable basis to feeders, if not to killers; the southwestern run of spring lambs was readily absorbed and early trade in Tennessee and Kentucky indicated remunerative prices for the entire package. Lamb prices at the inception of the new crop season are practically the same as at the corresponding period of 1936 when \$11.50 to \$12.50 bought the bulk of spring lambs at Chicago; shorn lambs or yearlings selling at \$10 @10.75 and fat ewes at \$3.50 to \$4. At that time, however, cattle were \$3 to \$4 per hundred lower than this year; hogs \$2 per hundred lower. Contention that the dressed lamb market is outside the price influence sphere of

other meats may be theoretically correct, but, actually, influence does exist.

Within thirty days Texas will no longer dominate the situation. But for the generous supply of meat killers drew from that quarter during May, semi-famine conditions would have developed in the dressed market. Fort Worth eclipsed every other stock yards in the country with respect to volume, the overflow going to Kansas City and some of the lesser southwestern emporiums. From initial destinations this ovine army was pilgrimaged to a score of slaughter centers, the product going to a score of eastern metropolitan centers where it exerted a disturbing influence on prices but was cleared with more or less celerity. From the inception of the movement, values of Texas shorn lambs broke about \$1 per hundred, putting the bulk on an \$8.25@9 basis. In the Ohio River country early spring lambs sold at \$12.50@13.50 and at Chicago the advance guard of the native supply realized anywhere from \$12 to \$13.25, but when the break late in May came, \$12 took the best springers at northern markets, packer buyers going into Kentucky and Tennessee with explicit instructions to peg the upper crust of the crop at \$12.

Assuming that Texas reaches the curtailment stage at an early date, a supply gap is likely. California ceased to be an important factor late in May, Colorado was down to tail ends of its winter feeding, the northwestern crop was late and feed abundance checked marketing of natives. The high spot in May was reached during the week ending May 22 when native springers sold at \$13@13.75 in Chicago, California springers at \$12@12.75, and shorn lambs of the old crop at \$10@10.75, the spread of \$2 per hundred between shorn and woolled stock being rigidly maintained. On the high spot choice bands of shorn lambs reached \$11.50, but the run carried a large percentage of medium and common shorn lambs selling down to \$10 or less. At intervals choice lambs of all kinds, old and new croppers, disappeared.

New crop lambs from the Northwest are expected to arrive at mid-June and realize \$12 or thereabouts. Last year their initial appearance was late in May when \$9.15 was realized; two years ago \$10.50 was the initial price. In view of the present higher scale of values of the other species, a \$12 market for early arrivals is reasonable expectancy. Kentucky and Tennessee will keep eastern demand supplied all through June and well along into July, but the Middle South crop is in the pink of condition, the market is receptive and buyers are in the field anxious to secure their quotas at Louisville, Lexington and Nashville where the major trading is done. Underlying strength is indicated, however, by the fact that buyers are under explicit instructions to "get lambs." At intervals restoration of the \$13 quotation is inevitable.

May slaughter was heavy, for which Texas was solely responsible. That supply source was not only prolific but 90 per cent of the shorn lambs reaching Fort Worth and other markets dressed satisfactorily to killers. Between wool and meat, Texas sheepmen have made a moderate killing this year, the product has received commendation from distributors and has exerted a less serious price-breaking influence.

Dressed trade, erratic as usual, speedily recovered from breaks. The stock of approximately ten million pounds of lamb and mutton tucked away in January when resort to the cooler was an expedient essential to prevention of a panic went into consumption at substantial merchandising profits. At Chicago spring lamb carcasses sold at \$20 to \$23 per hundred, only common and medium grades selling at \$17@19. Fed carcasses, 38 pounds down, wholesaled at \$16@19 for medium to choice at Chicago; \$16.50 to \$20 at the Atlantic seaboard, heavier carcasses selling at \$16.50 to \$19.50. Owing to high feed cost, much of the May run, other than Texans, lacked finish, thousands of low dressers going to killers at discounts of \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred, compared with finished stock. Choice, heavy lambs were always scarce, selling around or close to top prices.

A break in fat ewes late in May put them on a summer price basis. Choice light shorn ewes sold at \$5@5.25; heavies down to \$2.50. Few ewes were available, however, at any time, dressed mutton quotations holding steady at \$9 to \$10.50 per hundred at Chicago; \$9 to \$11 at eastern markets. Bulk of the load lots were western fed. Until the disappearance stage was reached, fed woolled ewes were worth \$6 to \$6.25.

Summer supply will be restricted to new crop lambs, supplemented with scattering lots of native ewes. Yard traders handle most of this mature stock, collecting daily purchases of odd lots until their accumulation is sufficient to interest packer buyers, outside demand being restricted.

Western lambs crops are considered about the same in aggregate numbers as at the corresponding period of 1936, but the movement will be late, throwing the bulk into the August and September market. Physical conditions in the Rocky Mountains are excellent, on the plains grass is short and rain needed. Little activity has developed in feeder circles, but potential demand is recognized. The corn crop has started under favorable conditions, although somewhat late owing to excessive moisture over the greater part of the belt. With favorable growing and maturing weather, at least a normal crop will be garnered. In addition the largest acreage of soy beans has been planted and pastures are luxuriant, insuring abundant fall feed. Late planted corn may not mature, but every acre will furnish sustenance for livestock, and feed is always the factor of major importance. Inquiry concerning probable fall prices of thin lambs is coming from all sections, generating opinion that \$8 to \$8.50 per hundred will be popular prices at range loading points, or \$10 in the corn belt, allowing for running expense. Stock cattle are scarce and costly, short-age Texas calves selling at \$9@9.50 in Chicago. Early bought lambs can be grazed down in cost, finished on early matured corn and returned to market at minimum expense for gain. From Ohio to Iowa there will be a broad outlet from August until snow flies.



Champion Rambouillet Ram at the Fort Worth Centennial, Dallas Centennial, American Royal, Chicago International (1936) and Denver Stock Show (1937).

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640 ACRES with good buildings. Headquarters for sheep during spring and fall.
ABOUT 2,000 head of ewes, mostly 1's, 3's and 4's. 30 head extra good rams. About 35 cattle, including 9 good milk cows. 20 head of good horses. Complete farm equipment.
Forest Reserve Permit - Taylor Grazing Permit

Price—\$45,000 for Everything
Sept. 1 Delivery—Guarantee 600 tons hay,
2000 sheep, 35 cattle, 20 horses, 15 hogs.

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Purebred Hampshire and Suffolk Rams

Quality Unexcelled in Lots to Suit

600 Yearling Rams—
200 Purebred Ewes

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Native lambs will not move freely until September, as farm breeders have the incentive of cheap gains to go along with the season's increase. Bulk of these lambs will be absorbed by local packing concerns; possibly packers at central points will send buyers afield to get a share. The crop is large, healthy and making rapid growth. Many natives that would have found a ready market at \$12@13 per hundred in May have been retained to put on maximum gains. Hogs are scarce every where, but the farm landscape is full of lambs.

J. E. Poole

Kansas City

At the start of May we had winter-fed lambs, in full fleece and shorn, and spring lambs. By the middle of May winter-fed lambs, in fleece and shorn, had been cleaned up. Clipped lambs, range produced, were making up the bulk of the available supply. Arizona had about completed its final shipments of new crop lambs for the season and the California contingent was moving in much reduced numbers due to the fact that a large per cent of the lambs there were only in feeder flesh.

The May market job was to take all kinds and classes and provide an outlet. Some were the cleanup of feed lots, some the final shipments of new crop lambs and other offerings were claimed lambs carrying yearling carcasses. Meat men got the merchandising job done and this highly mixed supply of the ovine specie found an outlet, though at somewhat reduced prices.

Since the May market had so many kinds to absorb, it is necessary to consider each separately. Winter-fed woolled lambs closed April at the \$12 mark, broke about 60 cents the first week in May and then rallied slightly with final sales at this market for the season being made about the middle of the month at \$11.75. Generally speaking, western winter feeders found the season fairly profitable.

Winter-fed shorn lambs started the month at \$10, slumped for a period and then strengthened with "close out" sales in the third week around \$9.50. Texas shorn lambs, and they are a kind

unto themselves in that they do not carry an out-and-out feed lot mark, started the month in about the same position as winter-fed shorn lambs, but before the middle of the month, in a break, they parted price company with the winter-fed classes and took a dive nearly \$2 under early May levels. Texas, during much of May, was the source of largest supply. The peak of this movement came the middle of May. It centered in Fort Worth, and distribution from there in connection with the shipping direct to other markets gave the greatest exodus of sheep and lambs out of Texas since 1931. Fort Worth receipts in April and May established an all-time record for those months. St. Louis, because of directs moving through the market had a May record, and Kansas City received more Texas sheep and lambs than in any month since May, 1931.

Arizona, which contributed liberal market supplies in March and April, effected a diminishing movement, mostly of a cleanup character, during May and most of the final shipments were 50 per cent or more feeders. While Arizona lambs this season were not so fat as in some former years due to drying range in April, that state was at least able to produce some mighty good lambs, well suited to the early demand for new crop classes.

The movement of native new crop lambs did not show normal volume for the fifth month of the year due to the fact that pastures got off to a slow start early in the season. Now the native contingent is rounding into condition and June will probably see a heavy movement.

April has seen unusually high price levels for mature mutton classes, with ewes dominating the supply. Prices began to drop early in May when both wool and shorn offerings were available. When the run by the middle of the month was entirely clipped grades the market was down \$1 to \$1.50. A large number of old ewes have found the road to shambles, where some of them should have gone a year or two sooner. The ewe run this spring did not carry normal numbers of suitable breeders. Demand for that kind was larger than the supply.

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We have a very fine lot of range yearling and two-year-old rams in the above breeds to offer. As we are short of pasture we will offer several car loads of the above for immediate shipment at

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The above rams are the very best we have ever raised—large, heavy-boned, rugged and in fine shape for service.

We are only making this low offer to reduce our holdings and for immediate shipment. In small lots we are getting \$5 to \$10 more. If you want a real bargain in good useful rams, correspond with us at once.

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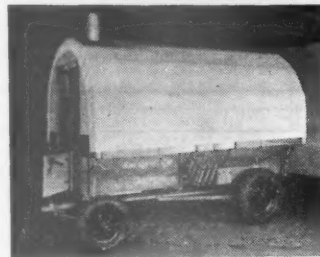
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Feeders cared for the available supply of new crop lambs that did not carry enough flesh for killers at \$9.50 to \$10 at the beginning of the month; \$9 to \$9.35 the middle of the period and at \$8 to \$8.50 on the close. While this trade supplied an important outlet for that class of lambs, it must not be taken as related to or a criterion for the late summer and fall movement of thin lambs to feed lots. The thin lambs that went out last month will have been remarketed as fat lambs by late July.

On the May close the top for new crop native lambs was \$11.75 and for Texas and Arizona lambs \$11. Shorn Texas lambs sold at \$9.75 down and shorn Texas ewes at \$4.25 down. From now on old crop Texas lambs will have to sell pretty much on a yearling basis.

May receipts in Kansas City were 217,942, compared with 119,895, an increase of 98,047. In the five months arrivals were 790,774 an increase of 210,814 over the 579,960 that arrived in May, 1936.

C. M. Pipkin.

Denver

TRADE on fat lambs was somewhat dull at Denver as it was at all other markets, late in the month of May, due to the unsatisfactory quality of the majority of the lambs coming to market. Prices declined materially, most grades of spring lambs being \$1 to \$1.50 lower at the close than at the opening of the month.

At the opening of the month, California spring lambs were selling around \$11.50 to \$11.90 while the month's peak was \$12.50, paid on choice lambs during the third week of the month. However, at the close few lambs were going above \$11 and numerous sales were being made around \$10.15 to \$10.50. Native lambs in small lots sold all the way from \$10 to \$12.10. A few carlots of Colorado fed woolled lambs sold early in the month from \$12 to \$12.50, freight paid to river, but late in the month very few of these were received. Shorn lambs were sold from \$8.75 to \$10.10 with plainer lambs down to \$8.

Numerous lots of native woolled

lambs sold from \$5.50 to \$6.75 early in the month but later few went above \$5.50. Quite a few shorn ewes were sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$4.

Inquiry was good for good lambs at Denver throughout the month, but with most of the fat lambs out of the way and few good spring lambs available, the trade suffered considerably. Operators look for more liberal supplies of spring lambs in June and some improvement in the quality, which should make for a better trade at Denver. The demand continues good for desirable lambs and all such stock found fair outlet during the month, not only for local slaughter but for some to various slaughtering points all the way from Iowa to the Atlantic seaboard.

Sheep receipts during the month reflected the "in-between season," being 148,924 head compared to 204,067 head received in Denver in May, 1936.

W. N. Fulton

Omaha

WITH the month of May serving as a transitional period for the annual change from old to new crop lambs, accurate price comparisons with April were made practically impossible. However, southern markets offered stiff competition in the trade during most of the period, with the result that the general trend was downward.

Even though receipts were larger than had been anticipated at the beginning of the month, amounting to 131,937 head, the number was the lightest for any May during recent years with the exception of 1934 when only 125,068 arrived here.

The number of old crop woolled lambs diminished gradually as the month progressed and were a negligible factor on the market by the time the period was half over. By the end of the month the big end of the old crop shorn lambs had also been marketed. The top on clippers climbed to \$10.75 at midmonth but had dropped to \$9.50 at the close of the period to finish 50¢ @75 cents below the last of April.

Spring lambs, particularly from California, became the dominating force on the market after the middle

of May. Quality of the California lambs was generally very common, with a high percentage of the lambs arriving in feeder flesh. Although well-finished offerings cashed at \$12.25 at the best time, the kind here at the close stopped at \$10.50, or 25@50 cents below comparable grades a month earlier. The closing day of the month marked the arrival of the season's first load of Utahs. They cashed at \$10.75. Natives were marketed in moderate numbers, finishing the period with a top of \$12 after scoring a high of \$13.25 at midmonth.

There was a certain amount of outward movement of old crop woolled lambs early, but taking the month as a whole, unfinished California springers attracted most of the attention of feeder buyers, particularly during the closing weeks, since a sizable percentage of the coast shipments required additional feeding to put them in top killing condition. Prices ruled favorable most of the time on satisfactory outlet, staying well in line with fat stock payments.

Hardly enough aged sheep arrived during the month to make a market, practically everything coming being shorn ewes from native flocks, although an occasional load arrived from California. Prices showed little change from the close of April, best offerings at the finish being eligible for \$4.75, although at the best time a load of choice California ewes brought \$5.10.

Lester H. Hartwig

International Wool Publicity

WOOL growers in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, according to a recent press dispatch, have combined to form a new organization which will launch a worldwide campaign to popularize the use of wool.

The group will be called the International Wool Publicity and Research Secretariat, with headquarters in London, and will have power to spend approximately \$150,000 yearly.

Do You Know This Man?

THE following letter is printed at the request of Mr. S. N. Tintinger of the Cascade Garage, Cascade, Montana. It reports a confidence game worked on the automobile agency by one Charles Clark, said to be an experienced shepherd. A description of Mr. Clark is given by Mr. Tintinger, who will appreciate having information regarding his whereabouts. A reward of \$100 for Mr. Clark's apprehension has been posted.

Cascade, Montana
May 13, 1937

Gentlemen:

We have had a confidence game worked on us which should be of interest to all ranchers, and sheepmen in particular. I am reporting it to warn other people to watch out for the man who did it.

This man hired out to a local sheepman as a lambing boss and proved to be an experienced sheepman, doing a very good job of lambing. He had been there only a short time until he came to town to our garage to buy an automobile. As he was working nearby, we trusted him to try out two or three used cars. He finally picked out one that he liked and said he would buy it, and pay cash for it. He had us fill out the papers in his name and have them notarized.

We decided we would keep the title papers until we found out that the check was good, so we let him take the car to go back to the ranch where he was working until the next day when we should have a report on the check. But he was back early the next morning, apparently waiting for the sales manager to arrive, and as the men working here had seen him around several times before, they paid no attention to him. While every one was busy, he went into the office and helped himself to the title papers, which he had seen me put away the night before. Then he leisurely left and no one suspected anything wrong until about an hour later. The check proved to be no good, and we are still looking for the car and the man.

He is a rather red-faced, heavy set man of about 45 or 50, weighing about 190 pounds and about five feet ten inches tall. He was dressed in bib overalls and light tan jacket. He talks very slowly, with a peculiar lip action, as if his lower teeth were missing. The car he took was a 1936 Chevrolet Sedan, with license No. 2-1324, dark blue in color, equipped with radio and heater, and tan toy covers on the front seat. He gave us the name of Charles Clark. He told us he had sold his last car to the sheepman for whom he worked and he may try to sell our car to the next man he works for. We have a reward of \$100 posted and a warrant for his arrest.

Cascade Garage By S. N. Tintinger

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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 19)

ARIZONA

Flagstaff

We have had very good weather and feed conditions in the past month, and on May 12 the situation in that respect is better than for several years past.

Lambing was done in February and the results were about the same as last year. So far as I know, there has been no contracting of the new crop. The last wool sold around here was at 27½ cents for lamb's wool of an excellent grade and with a shrinkage around 68 per cent.

Wages, food, and all other supplies are up, so production expenses will exceed those of last year. Shearing, which is all contract work here, cost us 18 cents per head.

There are still plenty of coyotes.

B. H. Babbitt

Thatcher

Yesterday and today (May 28) we have been having a rather heavy storm for this time of the year. Some stock tanks were filled yesterday. The first part of the month was very dry and hot; we had had no storms since March 15.

Lambs are about ten pounds lighter than a year ago. Ewes lambd out very slowly and some of the lambs were late.

The Taylor grazing boys may get going sometime and give us something for our money, but as yet they resemble a good lawyer: they know how to charge for no service returned. Why can't they at least stop the public from cutting down our trees that grow browse? They seem to think if they cut the number of stock down to nothing, everything will be o. k.

Our outfit has just finished shearing. The clip will be about 40,000 pounds and is consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation. The rest of the wool around here sold at about 30 cents; it was mainly in small lots.

A. N. Brimhall

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Chandler

The weather has been dry. We have used more dry feed and water than in previous years (June 5). Our sheep are on pasture during winter, and the loss was about as usual. About the same number of lambs were saved this year.

Wools have been contracted from 30 to 40 cents.

This year's production costs will be considerably higher. We have had more coyotes this year owing to the lack of funds to pay for poisoning.

Eighteen cents per head was the rate for contract shearing. This covered the help the contractor furnished for wrangling, sacking, etc.

Deals have been made for fat lambs at 9 to 10 cents per pound.

The numbers in forest permits are being cut some this year for the protection of the forage.

D. W. Henderson

WESTERN TEXAS

North of the Texas Pacific Railroad range conditions have been materially improved by May rains, this region now having ample moisture. Grass was late coming, but the May pasturage was sufficient and livestock are making satisfactory gains. Southwestern Texas has also fared pretty well for moisture, especially lately; but it continues rather dry in the San Angelo-San Antonio-Austin regions.

Lometa

The weather is dry and the grass, tough (May 11), and conditions generally do not measure up to those of the past year or so. Unless it rains soon, there will be a short feed crop.

The death loss during the winter was greater than that of last year, but the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes about equaled that of the previous year.

Light shrinking wools have been selling recently at prices ranging from 30 to 38½ cents.

I think production costs for this year will be about on a par with 1936 expenses.

A. B.

Ozona

Some parts of the range are dry (May 27) while others are normal to good. In some sections it is drier than for two or three years past. The winter, however, has not been hard on sheep and losses were light. The lamb crop, figured in relation to the number of ewes, was from 5 to 10 per cent smaller than that of the previous year.

Good grades of wool shrinking from 58 to 62 per cent have been selling lately at from 30 to 38 cents.

T. A. Kincaid

Muleshoe

We are having fair weather (May 8), with general climatic conditions about the same as in the past two or three years. However, we had the lowest percentage death loss in several years and our lamb crop was about 15 per cent better than last year.

The last wool sale I have heard of was a clip of three-quarters blood, shrinking 50 per cent, at 30 cents a pound.

I do not feed out any lambs or

ewes, because I am raising only registered sheep on my farm and sell them all as breeders. On account of high feed costs, our expenses during the year will run above those of 1936.

Louis Horrisberger

Mason

We have had no rain this spring and the range is getting very dry. However, we had lots of rain in the late fall and had a fine winter for stock. Eighty per cent of all the lambs and yearlings got fat early and have gone to market.

There have been very few death losses through the winter. About the same number of lambs were saved as last year.

Wool was contracted here from 30 to 36 cents early and some of the choice early shorn yearling wool sold at 40½ cents, but it is very quiet now and no wool is selling (May 28).

The cost of producing lambs will be higher this year than last as everything we need has advanced.

Eli E. Jordan

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